THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Judge Kelley's Speeches in North Carolina—If the South Rejects the Military Bill Confiscation and Restricted Suffrage will Follow.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 27.—Judge Kelley delivered one of his sound and practical addresses to a pretty full meeting at the City Hall to-day, at half-past 3 o'clock. The majority present were white people.

Judge Kelley said he was glad to meet the audience principally because the newspapers had told them that he came to the South on a mission of strife—to create discord among the races and between the two sections of the country. He had no such mission. It would be madness for any one to come here alone and unprotected as he had done, among twelve millions of people to whom he was unknown, if he designed to excite strife or hurt their tenderest susceptibilities. He came to proclaim that the South had advantages which entitled her to enjoy in common the prosperity of the entire now united country. In politics he simply said that the whole gospel of the radical Republican party was contained in two ideas—the unity of the country and the largest liberty to every citizen compatible with the common good.

He had been asked whether the Sherman bill was a final measure. To this he would answer that the South itself should decide that. As to confiscation, of which they seemed to be afraid, he protested that, no matter for all Mr. Stevens said in his speech, there was not a Republican in Congress who wanted a confiscation bill; but if the Military bill was rejected, as the Constitutional amendment was, he would not say that a restricted franchise might not follow, or that Congress might not go further, even to taking from the men of large wealth who oppressed the masses a portion of their vast estates In conclusion,he asked them to believe that this is the language he would have spoken in Mobile had the people listened to him, and to assure them that if they read in the papers about using exasperating or offensive words were merely creations of the imagination.

Mr. Kelley addressed a very full meeting at the Court House in Concord on Saturday, more than half of whom were whites, most of them hitherto averse to Congressional reconstruction. Victor C. Barringer, Esq., a leading citizen of the town and a late major in the Confederate army, but now an intense Republican, introduced the speaker in a few earnest words. The speech differed little, except in local applications, from that delivered at Charlotte.

Judging from the cordial reception which the Judge met with at this conclusion, and openly expressed accordance with his views, it would appear that he had made some converts amongst the ex-Confederates and doubtful believers in the Military bill.

Judge Kelley leaves for Greensboro to-night. He is pushing rapidly northwards, staying only one day at each point to address the people.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL SWAYNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 28, 1867.—Major-General John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia—General:—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Colonel O. L. Shepherd, 15th United States Infantry, commanding officer at Mobile, upon the recent riot in that city. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak, I proceeded to Mobile, in company with Brevet Brigadier-General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, and made personal inquiry into what had occurred. So far as I can learn, the disturbance was not apprehended or deliberately planned, unless possibly by a small party of ruffians, such as are usually found in cities. Nor do I find that, after it commenced, it was participated in by a large number of persons, but that, on the contrary, the scene was hastily abandoned except by the police, and by such of the freedmen as gathered together for defense, or from confusion or excitement. It seems that the speaker having been for some time interrupted by persons who should have been immediately removed, a single arrest was made. This was accompanied by the discharge of a pistol, after which a number of shots were fired at the stand occupied by the speaker and his friends. After a momentary lull, a large number of additional shots were fired, apparently without vindictive purpose, the weapons, so far as known, being pointed in the air. I do not find that a greater charge than timidity or inefficiency can be sustained against the police authorities of the city of Mobile. At the same time, freedom of speech and public order have been greatly outraged in that city by an element which is active in the spirit of the Rebellion, and presumes upon the sympathy of the police in this regard. This is supported by the antecedents of the police, and by the fact that but a single arrest was effected on the night of the disturbance. Sincere and earnest apprehension was expressed to me lest a collision of races, extended and disastrous, and involving with the fate of the colored people that of Union men in sympathy with them, should grow out of the impulse given by the recent outbreak. To prevent the possibility of this, I directed the Post Commandant to assume the maintenance of public order, to place guards at the headquarters of the different fire companies, to prohibit out-of-door assemblies after night-fall, to suspend the entire police force, and reappoint only such as were known to be trustworthy, and to summarily punish all disturbers of the peace. For the final suppression of the disorderly element above referred to, and to give confidence and support to those who have been heretofore the allies of the Government, I respectfully recommend that the control of municipal affairs be transferred to persons well known for their continuous loyalty to the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The coroner's jury on the bodies of the two persons killed, returned their verdict on the 23d inst. They find that Gabriel Olsen (white), deceased, came "to his death from an incised wound inflicted in the abdomen by some negro or colored man, to this jury unknown; and we further find that the person who inflicted the said wound was one of a crowd of negroes or colored men who, on the night of the 14th inst., feloniously assaulted, beat, shot, stabbed, and killed, as above specified, the said Gabriel Olsen." They also find that "Simeon Britton (colored) came to his death from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, by some person to this jury unknown, on the night of the 12th inst."

PROTEST OF MAYOR WITHERS ON VACATING HIS OFFICE.

Mayor Horton, appointed by General Swayne, was installed in office on the 22d instant. On leaving his office the deposed Mayor issued the following protest:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, MOBILE, Ala., May 22, 1867.—Brevet Brigadier-General O. M. Shepherd, Colonel 15th Infantry, Commanding, etc.—General:—The order of Major-General John Pope, commanding the Third Military District, "on the recommendation of General Swayne," depositing me from the office of Mayor, is received. I submit to the argument of the bayonet, and vacate the office. Without depreciating my own estimate of the office, that consideration sinks into insignificance compared with the reflection this order casts on me. When a paroled prisoner of war I was elected to the office. The military authorities interposed, and prevented my entering on the discharge of its duties until I had obtained from the President of the United States the removal of the objections interposed, by a full pardon for my participation in the late war. My oath to support the Constitution and true allegiance to bear to the Government of the United States was then and there filed in the Secretary of State's office, and I was relieved under the broad seal of the Government from "all pains, penalties, and liabilities" growing out of such participation. To qualify myself for the office of Mayor, I took an oath faithfully to discharge its duties in accordance with the law. During my continuance in the office I have worn no mask, have shunned no responsibility, have feared no investigation.

Now, without trial, and without any known accusation, this order carries with it imputation that I have been untrue to the letter or spirit of my voluntarily taken obligation to the Government, or else faithless in the discharge of the duties of Mayor. Against this reflection—this imputation—I do most earnestly but respectfully enter this my solemn protest. Thanking you, General, for the uniform courtesy and consideration you have ever extended to me in all our official intercourse, and assuring you of my desire to continue the kindliness of our personal relations,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. M. WITHERS.

CORRECT COPY OF THE JEFF. DAVIS BAIL-BOND.

The following is a certified copy of the bail bond in the case of Jefferson Davis, with the full list of the signatures appended:—

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, held at Richmond on the first Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven—Be it remembered that on this thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court-house in Richmond in the said district, came Jefferson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America in the sum of $100,000 lawful money of the said United States, and Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, A. Welch, David K. Jackman, William B. Macfarland, R. H. Haxall, Isaac Davenport, Jr., Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William W. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Meredith, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas R. Price, William Allen, Benjamin Wood, Thomas W. Doswell, each of whom acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America the sum of five thousand dollars of like lawful money. The said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, of the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of the said parties respectively.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said District, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall be then and there ordered or adjudged in respect to him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without the leave from the said Court in that behalf, first had and obtained; then the said recognizance to become void, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1867, in open Court, before me.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk.

GERRIT SMITH,	ABRAHAM WARWICK,
HORACE GREELEY,	GUSTAVUS A. MYERS,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,	WILLIAM W. CRUMP,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES LYONS,
HORACE F. CLARK,	JOHN A. MEREDITH,
BENJAMIN WOOD,	WILLIAM H. LYONS,
A. WELCH,	JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
DAVID K. JACKMAN,	THOMAS W. DOSWELL,
WM. H. MACFARLAND,	JAMES THOMAS, JR.,
R. B. HAXHALL,	THOMAS R. PRICE,
ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.,	WILLIAM ALLEN.

United States Circuit Court, District of Virginia, Clerk's Office, ss.—I do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original Recognizance of Jefferson Davis, now remaining on file and of record in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the city of Richmond, in said District, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

W. H. BARRY,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court District Virginia.

FROM MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN.

NO HOPE THAT HIS LIFE WILL BE SPARED.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—But little hope is expressed at the State Department that Maximilian's life will be spared, now that the news is confirmed that he has fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Juarez, in his communications here, charges that the Imperialists raised the black flag and first executed Liberal officers, and that he cannot control his under officers in this regard. The Emperor will probably be shot—most certainly if he has fallen into Escobedo's hands.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria and sometime Emperor of Mexico, was born at Schonbrunn on the 6th of July, 1832. His father was Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and his mother Sophie Dorothea, daughter of Maximilian I, King of Bavaria. Upon the abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, the Archduke renounced his claim to the succession in favor of his eldest son, the present Emperor, the brother of the subject of this sketch. The abdicating Emperor, in giving up his throne, unequally divided his power, and gave an advantage to the Archduke Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder brother. Such was the origin of the constant, and at times very warm, differences which arose between the two.

Maximilian received his education at Vienna, then, as now, one of the gayest and most dissolute capitals of Europe. He did not, however, indulge in the frivolities so common to the nobility of Austria, but appears to have spent a great part of his youth in study and travel. At an early age he entered the navy of the empire, and saw considerable service at sea, sailing about the Mediterranean, and visiting all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain, and Portugal. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian marine, and with a squadron visited the coasts of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea, and took great interest in the works of the Suez Canal, which were then just beginning. In 1856 he paid a visit to Paris, and spent a fortnight at St. Cloud with Louis Napoleon.

The year following he was appointed Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and in the exercise of the powers attached to the position soon made himself quite a favorite among the Italians. This popularity was, however, displeasing to Francis Joseph, and in 1859 he was removed. He is said to have exhibited great courage and decided administrative abilities while Viceroy. It is related that he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the *fetes* and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch.

One day at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Piaza St. Marco, he discomfited and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming among them unattended, and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go to the theatre, taking with him Count Stromboli, to whom he said, laughing, "If I am to be blown up, it shall at least be in good company."

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the Governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon decided upon making a cat's-paw of him in Mexico. The crown of Mexico was offered to him by Napoleon in August, 1863, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until the 10th of April, 1864, that he formally accepted the proffered crown. By the terms of the acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates, amounting to 26,000,000 of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be revoked, should Maximilian, finding his foothold in Mexico insecure, choose to resign, within six years from the date of his acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

The career of Maximilian as the so called Emperor of Mexico is well known to the people of this country. His first official act was to offer terms to Juarez looking to the submission of the latter. These were rejected, and then followed the past years of war and bloodshed, with alternate success, and the present final defeat of the Imperialists. His efforts to attract emigration and to develope the resources of the country are well known, as are also his personal sacrifices for the success of his cause. That he has failed was only a natural and expected result, but it is doubtful if he would have met the terrible fate to which Juarez assigned him had he not issued his famous order declaring the republican President and his supporters bandits and outlaws.

The entire responsibility of his death (if he has indeed been executed) must rest upon Napoleon, who first induced him to accept the proffered crown, and afterwards deserted him. Personally Maximilian has the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman and scholar. That he is kind-hearted and humane we are assured from the frequency with which he saved the lives of many unfortunate Liberals who fell into the hanes of his generals, and were condemned to death.

GENERAL MIGUEL MIRAMON.

This Mexican officer, whose death was some time since announced as having resulted from the wounds which he received in an Imperialist attack on the Liberal lines before Queretaro, was born in Mexico city about the year 1830. He was educated for the army at the Military Academy of Chepultepec. He first came into notice in 1856 by his *pronunciamiento* against Comonfort, the Liberal President. In this revolt he was unsuccessful, but Comonfort pardoned him, and took him to live with him in the palace. When Comonfort was obliged to flee the country, after having betrayed his party, Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, became President by virtue of the Constitution.

But the Church party, so-called, having possession of the capital, made Zuloaga President and placed Miramon in command of the army. He fought and won two battles against the Liberals in the very portion of Mexico where this last campaign of the empire has been going on. Zuloaga was eventually forced to leave the country and abandon the Presidency to Miramon. While in this position he forcibly took possession of a large sum of money, the property of British bondholders, which was in custody of the British consulate in the capital, made a ruinous contract with the French banking-house of Jecker & Co., and brought about the Mon-Almonte treaty with Spain.

These three actions of his afforded the basis on which England, France, and Spain rested their right to intervene in Mexico. After a protracted struggle with the Liberals he was defeated on the 13th of August, 1860, and forced to shut himself up in the city of Mexico, which he at length abandoned, and in 1861 he retired to Spain. There he labored assiduously to engage foreign Governments to interfere in Mexican affairs. Still, on the establishment of the empire, it was deemed a matter of policy to keep him and Marquez abroad, owing to the characters which both had earned for high-handed measures and turbulence. The events connected with the reappearance of Miramon on the scene in Mexico are too fresh to need repetition here.

In person Miramon was about the middle height, slim built, and of fair complexion for a Mexican. He was restless and impulsive; had the faculty of winning the confidence of those under him, but was relentless with his enemies. As a soldier he has shown some military ability, and not a few think that in any other country he would have risen to high rank and won laurels in his profession.

GENERAL THOMAS MEJIA.

This distinguished general is of pure Indian blood, and claims descent from the Aztec emperors of Mexico. He is very proud of his ancestry, and owes his great personal influence and popularity among the pure Indians to this fact. He has always sided with the conservative party of Mexico, and his weight, both in a military and political point of view, has been considerable. Born and brought up in the mountains of the interior, he was at all times able to throw into the balance a strong, hardy and active corps of fighting men, who were willing to follow him to death. With educated officers and the most improved arms the cavalry of General Mejia would certainly prove invincible in their native fastnesses, and would probably be ranked among the most formidable in the world.

General Mejia, like most of his race, is fond of pageant and show; although in his private life he fared very plainly, and even at times meanly. He is very devoutly attached to his religion; is of very pleasing address to friends and strangers, though generally very taciturn. In the company of old or well-known friends his conversation is easy, vivacious, and full of interest. His life, as learned from his own lips, would probably make the most romantic, thrilling and interesting narrative connected with the history of Mexico.

GENERAL SEVERO CASTILLO

has not figured so prominently as either of the others until quite recently. When Maximilian determined to make a stand at Queretaro, he gave the organization and command of a division to Castillo, who had shown some ability in his campaign against the Indians and Liberals of Yucatan and Tehuantepec. When General Miramon made his raid on Zacatecas, in the latter part of last January, and was forced by Escobedo to fall back, the timely presence of General Castillo on the road saved Miramon from a complete rout.

THE FENIANS.

SECRET CIRCULAR SUMMONING IRISHMEN TO ARMS —ARMS AND MUNITIONS HIDDEN NEAR ST. ALBANS—ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARY STORES GATHERED ALONG THE BORDER—FIFTY THOUSAND MEN READY TO TAKE THE FIELD—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA, ETC.

TROY, May 27.—The following is the text of the Fenian secret circular distributed on Saturday last to the Order throughout the country. Secret instructions accompanied its circulation, to the effect that should its text become public in any way to promptly deny its authenticity:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, May 25.—The army organized and equipped in the interest of Irish liberty throughout the world will soon be again summoned to the field, and its camp fires on the border will rellumine the cause of Irish nationality, and warn its enemies that the arrogance of British power must and shall be stricken down. Fifty thousand armed patriots will march to the defense of our principles, unfurling their sacred symbol, animated by the undying hope that the hour of Irish regeneration is at hand. Should they fall, yet fifty thousand will march on the British enemy, Ireland's common foe, and still fight for the auspicious result. Let every devotee of the sunburst of Erin prepare to strike for his country and God.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.
Commander-in-Chief.

The preparations in Canada to resist the forthcoming attack are, I learn to-day, extensive, but equally quiet and effective. The Prince of Wales Rifles, the Montreal Light Infantry, the Royal Guides, Canadian Chasseurs, Welland Battery, Montreal field battery of volunteer artillery, the Hochelaigas Montreal garrison artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Victoria Rifles and troop of cavalry, constitute a portion of the active volunteer and other militia force under orders.

The excitement, though subdued compared with that of last year, is nevertheless both great and deep.

Among the Fenians throughout the country, from tidewater to Chicago, I learn that the deepest grief prevails at the announcement of Earl Derby of the fate awaiting the patriot Colonel Burke. His execution will, undoubtedly, I am assured, precipitate the fight.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED FENIAN SPY IN CANADA—HE IS REPORTED ATTEMPTING TO SKETCH THE DEFENSES OF THE CITY, ETC.

MONTREAL, May 27.—A suspicious stranger was arrested in Griffintown on Sunday for a Fenian spy. After investigation he was discharged, but is under surveillance. It is understood that he was attempting to take a plan of the water works and of the defenses of the city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MANY OF THE MEMBERS OF STRAKOSCH'S OPERA TROUPE INJURED.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Max Strakosch's opera troupe, which left Chicago for Cincinnati on a special train yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, via the Chicago and great Eastern Railroad, met with a severe accident near Logansport, which disabled a number of the company.

The train, consisting of an engine and three coaches, struck on a broken rail, and the three coaches were thrown down an embankment. Madame Parepa escaped unhurt. Brignoli received a severe contusion of the shoulder, which will probably prevent his singing for a week. Rosa was struck in the face, and has a nose prodigiously swollen. Lagrissa, a female chorister, had her collar-bone broken. Massamilliani got a severe cut on the head, but sang in *Trovatore* to-night. Brignoli's valet sustained severe internal injuries. Nearly all of the choristers and orchestra received slight injuries.

A fresh train relieved the wrecked troupe and brought them here at half-past five this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton quiet. Flour heavy and 10@25c. lower; sales of 4000 barrels—State, $10 15@13 50; Ohio, $12 80@15; Western, $10 15@14 50; Southern, $12 90@17 50. Wheat dull and 2@3c. lower. Corn, 2@3c. higher; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 25@1 30 for new and $1 35 for old. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye steady; sales of 1800 bushels at $1 74@1 75. Provisions quiet and steady. New Mess Pork at $23 50. Whisky quiet.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BREST, May 28—10 A. M.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York on the 18th inst., has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The steamer Tariffa, from New York on the 15th, has arrived.

FALMOUTH, England, May 28.—The brig Johnno, Captain Vestman, from New York April 10, for Antwerp, put in here to-day leaky. The extent of her damage is unascertained.

MORNING REPORT OF MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—10 A. M.—Cotton will open quiet and steady. Pork firm.

LONDON, May 28—10 A. M.—Consols will open a shade better. American securities will open at the closing rates of last evening.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER SCOTIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Scotia has arrived, with European dates of the 18th and 19th inst.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

The change in the English Cabinet was nearly completed. Mr. Gathorne Hardy succeeds Mr. Walpole as Home Secretary. The Earl of Devonshire succeeds Mr. Hardy as President of the Poor Law Board; and Mr. Selater Booth will represent that department in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel is spoken of as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

A REWARD FOR HUMANITY.

A fine gold chronometer watch was presented in Liverpool, on behalf of the President of the United States, to Captain S. B. Hughes, of the British ship Queen Victoria, for rescuing thirty-one persons from the wreck of the American ship Anguilla.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague has again broken out with considerable violence in London.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces the betrothal of the King of the Greeks with the Grand Duchess Constantinovisia.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A renewed effort is to be made to induce the Sultan to give up the Island of Crete, but it was thought it would not succeed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ALEPPO.

Steamer Arago, from Havre, May 15, via Falmouth, and steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool on the 14, via Queenstown. Their advices have been anticipated by the steamer Scotia and by the cable telegrams.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The State Sabbath School Convention of Pennsylvania assembled in the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. The day being an unusually fine one, the assemblage was quite large. Representatives of all denominations were present, and contributed to add interest to the proceedings. On calling the meeting to order, ex-Governor Pollock made an address, as follows:—

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

As Chairman of the GeneraIC ommittee having in charge the calling of this Convention, it devolves upon me this morning to call the Convention to order, preliminary to a temporary organization. It becomes my great pleasure, and on behalf of the committee, I desire to express our gratification at finding so many responding to the call. This call originated at the instance of a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who were desirous that the friends of the Sabbath School cause in Pennsylvania should be called together to take counsel in reference to the great and important interests involved in that question. Some time during the fall, after considering seriously what would be the true policy of the friends of the cause, it was deemed desirable that a convention such as is now here this morning should be held. A circular was prepared in accordance, and directed to all the clergymen and friends of the Sabbath School cause throughout the State, inviting them to meet on this day, at this hour, in consultation on this subject. You are here this morning. We welcome you cordially, and greet you with all the sentiments of firm and honest Christian hearts, and we implore the blessing of God upon your deliberations. The work in which we are engaged is God's work, and for His honor and glory; and I hope that all who are here this morning have come together impressed with the responsibility that owes to God, to the Church, and to the country of which we are all citizens. Being here, I call to the Chair, as our temporary Chairman, the Rev. John F. Greff.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Graeff, on being called to the chair, said: In obedience to the call that had been received, we are glad to greet you here to-day as fellow-laborers in the Sunday School cause from Pennsylvania, so rich in all the elements of wealth. We trust to give Pennsylvania, with its rich mountains of iron and its fertile valleys, to the Lord. We have come to make the forges of Pennsylvania blaze for God; to make the anvils ring for God; to gather in the rich harvests for God. We greet you to-day as brothers, as true to our cause, brethren yoke-fellows in this cause. We work not upon canvas that shall fade, but upon mind, that shall last for eternity. We look into your eyes, to have heart beating for heart in behalf of the little ones, and to have all hearts renewed by the Holy Ghost. We will pray for the Sunday School cause as we have never prayed before, and shall look for results such as have never been seen before. God's little pilgrims for immortality have been given to our care, and we must save them from contact with the temptations and wickedness of the world. We must all zealously take this work upon ourselves, and follow the example of the Saviour, who took little children to His heart. Gird on the armor, and determine that, although dusty and way worn, we will continue to fight on for the good cause, undispirited by all difficulties.

On motion, Mr. William Getty was elected Secretary of the meeting.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Rev. Dr. Bomberger then read the 106th Hymn, which was sung by all present.

Rev. G. A. Peltz read a portion of the 119th Psalm.

Rev. Mr. Patterson offered up prayer in behalf of the cause for which the Convention had assembled.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

The President then announced that the Convention was ready for business, and said the first thing in order was the appointment of a committee for permanent organization.

It was resolved that the committee be formed of two members from each denomination represented.

It was moved by Rev. Dr. Bomberger that the motion be reconsidered, which was carried.

Dr. Bomberger then moved that the committee be composed of one member from each denomination, and that the members from each denomination nominate such member.

Rev. Mr. Fernley was nominated by some one not a member of the Methodist Church, and a member of that church arose to deny the authority of such gentleman to make a nomination.

It was then moved and carried that recess of five minutes be taken for conference between the members of each denomination in order to select delegates.

The Secretary read the names of the committee appointed, as follows:—German Reformed, Rev. D. R. Klopp; Dutch Reformed, Rev. J. H. Suydam; Baptist, Rev. G. A. Peltz; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. T. H. Fernley; United Presbyterian, Mr. Wm. Getty; Old School Presbyterian, Judge Ferguson; New School Presbyterian, H. R. Raigue; Lutheran, Rev. William Baum; Episcopal, J. R. Whitney; Congregational, J. R. Sank; Church of God, E. J. Torney; Reformed Presbyterian, Rev. R. McMillan; Evangelical German, Peter Heitsel; Calvinistic Methodist Church, John J. Evans; Union Mission School, Charles E. Morris.

Ex-Governor Pollock moved that a Committee of three on Credentials be nominated by the Chair, which was adopted, and the Chairman announced the following as the Committee—John S. Cummings, Matthew Newkirk, John K. Neff.

The Chairman then suggested that while the Committee on Permanent Organization were absent the members would discuss the subject, "The importance of seeing the influence of the Holy Spirit in this Convention."

"The Rock of Ages" was then sung by those present.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried that two minutes be devoted to silent prayer for the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the proceedings of the Convention.

The subject for discussion was then taken up.

Rev. Mr. Suydam said: He hoped the members had come praying as they went, and if the spirit of ejaculatory prayer was continued, then the great result which we aim at will be reached, and will be accomplished, remembering that it is not by might or power, but by the Spirit of the Lord, and that this spirit is given in answer to prayer, which may make every Sabbath School a healthy and radical voice in the midst of darkness, save our country, and do much to save the world.

This much, my friends, I venture to say, and hope to be enabled to pray my way, and I hope we will all pray our way as a convention until the object shall be accomplished.

Rev. Dr. Bomberger said:—The silent devotion just completed is founded upon a principle in the Word of God, and upon the promise which gives assurance that those who earnestly and fervently seek His help and grace will not seek that help or that grace in vain.

It is based (the service I referred to, and in which we all endeavored heartily and devoutly to engage) upon the great and blessed doctrine which should ever be held in lovely remembrance of God's people, and especially when they are associated together for the purpose of taking into consideration and mutually deliberating upon the interests of a work so vast, so great, so far-reaching and fundamental as that which has called this Convention together to-day. The doctrine is that there exists between God's people on earth and God himself in heaven—immediate, direct, and powerful communion and fellowship.

I think if we, when we gather together for the purpose of deliberating in regard to the interests of His kingdom, and devising measures for a more successful prosecution of the great and important work which He has given us to do, should realize that we are dependent on His help, and believing that that help which we need He is ready to impart, and then earnestly, fervently, and continuously seeking that help, we may be assured, for the comfort of our hearts, that God will be here, that God will guide and direct us in our thoughts, in our deliberations, in all our co-operative efforts to reach some of the results that may be for the advancement of his glory and for the spread of salvation.

Among the most pleasant memories of my life is that connected with the last Sunday School Convention, held four years ago in the City of Pittsburg. The army that I saw gathered together there from day to day for several days in succession, both of adults and of children, has left an impression upon my mind more indelible than any photograph.

I remember the deliberations of that convention; I remember the convoy which was manifested by all members towards each other, the earnestness and zeal of spirit which was displayed, and although I have not been able to trace the moral influences and results of that assembly, from that time to this, I have no doubt that they have been most influential for good.

It was designed then (as most of you who have been present on that occasion remember) to have a similar convention the following year in Harrisburg; but unfortunately some friends from another part of the country concluded to have a Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention at Harrisburg was postponed.

The Governor (Pollock) will remember the occasion. I suppose, very well. God grant that never again may a day or a night occur in which a Sabbath School Convention will be prevented from assembling by intestine war, and in which the friends of the Sabbath School will be hindered from meeting together for mutual deliberation and prayer by any such sad catastrophe.

But though the Convention was thus sadly prevented, there is one thing in which we have reason to rejoice. The most active, earnest and vigorous and determined war that ever this land, while two martial forces gathered together on fields of battle, and arrayed themselves against each other in deadly conflict there were gathered together here companies that were being trained according to the Word of God, for the spiritual conflict of life; for that great battle which all must fight, and in which all that fight with faith in Christ are assured of the victory.

Through the blessing of God upon the labors of Sabbath Schools—the results of which can hardly be traced in this life—great good has been accomplished.

In my own congregation (and I am willing to think that it is one of the smallest specimens of all those represented here to-day) numbers have been gathered in during the last four years, from the Sabbath School to the church.

A few of them were taught to lisp the praises of the Redeemer in their seats in the Sabbath School, and now join with the sacramental hosts of God in the upper sanctuary, and sing with heart and soul the praises of Him in whom they have found redemption.

Let me, before I close, direct your attention to one thought. It is, to me, one of the most pleasant connected with Sabbath School work.

I am aware that sometimes all operations of this sort are spoken of and represented as being in some sense isolated, independent and separated from the proper life of the Church of Christ on earth. I know of hardly a greater heresy than that practical doctrine.

I cannot help but rejoice to be permitted to look upon all these efforts as developed, the legitimate and true and best life of the Lord Jesus Christ in His Church.

The Sabbath schools of the State, represented here to-day, are not independent, or aside of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, but are in it, are Of it, and are a natural outgrowth of that life. These Sabbath schools are gardens within the garden.

They are nurseries within the vineyard of God's own planting. They are the agencies that He himself has reared. I would ask would you accomplish spiritual things by natural means? Will you reach spiritual and supernatural results through natural channels? What stupidity!

Is this hand only a natural channel, and this tongue, if it be indeed, as I trust it is, consecrated in Christ Jesus unto God? Your body, hand, and mouth are lifted up out of the natural and placed within the supernatural path of grace which has laid hold of you, and in which you are to apprehend in the Lord Jesus Christ. The Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the Bible Societies; all these may justly be regarded as some of the healthiest developments of the best life of the church of Christ upon earth.

I am glad to be able to feel in my inmost heart, as I stand here to-day, to look you in the face a fellow-laborer (I am a teacher in the Sabbath School, as well as pastor of a congregation); to look you in the face as fellow-laborers in the great cause, and to congratulate you upon the assurance that you are in the Church of the Church concerning which my Lord and Master hath said the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. It is by virtue of the grace that you have received in Him, of Him, in His Church, that you are as you are.

Would you be in the Sabbath School? If you are not a Christian, would you be laboring to lead little ones to Christ if He were not your Saviour?

I believe there are some that stand in the rather anomalous position of not being members of the Church themselves, while they are teachers of youth in the Sabbath Schools.

I am speaking of the law and the rule, and that will hold good. It is because you have received of the life of Christ in your own heart by the Holy Spirit in His Church, that you are laboring as you labor; that you are toiling as you now toil in the Sabbath School and the Church, and even though that Sabbath School be conducted in a little school-house, or in the woods away from any sanctuary consecrated to God, it still stands within the comprehensive embrace of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ—for His people, who are the church; there is none without them—for His people, who are the church planted there, and are watering it with their tears and with their prayers.

Feel encouraged, therefore, in the prosecution of your work. It is the Lord's work. You are laboring for the advancement of His cause and kingdom, and in no way could you labor for this more effectually than in the sphere of Christian activity to which you are devoting the energies of your life as well the love of your hearts.

The President answered, that in order to add interest to the proceedings, short, pithy speeches would be made by the different delegates present.

Ex-Governor Pollock said, that they should bring warm hearts, that coming in contact with each other would meet together in the warm spirit of love.

We must speak out, and tell what God has done for it to bring into His kingdom the children. You are here to take counsel together in the good work, and they should have naught but love to Christ and to all to animate your hearts.

The congregation, after Governor Pollock's address, united in singing the 767th hymn, after which Rev. Mr Johns made an address, saying that in reference to what constituted a Church of God, that all bodies that assembled for the worship of Almighty God were His churches.

Rev. Mr. Coleman, of this city, said that he had been a member of Sunday Schools from his earliest youth. Of those who had been members of his class up to the time he was eighteen years old, six had become ministers of the Gospel, and others had become distinguished workers in the cause of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Mashaip, of Calvary Church said that he had a thousand times spoken and felt that, in the words of a hymn he quoted, we should shed abroad the Spirit of Christ. He was considered by some very enthusiastic (a voice "A very good fault.") He had been all his life an earnest Methodist, and a minister for twenty-five years, and a Sunday School scholar and teacher, from his early youth.

He said the best help is the help of the Holy Ghost. He gave a history of his life, and illustrated the fraternity that he sought to have amongst the different denominations. He concluded by hoping that God would bless the efforts of the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Bronson said that he thought the country ministers of whom he was a representative, needed exhorting. Their hearts should be like two pieces of wood that, when put together, would get warmed up and fire with a true holy spirit. You want enthusiasm, to set on fire your whole nature.

The Committee on Nominations then made their report through Rev. T. S. Fernley, chairman, as follows:—

President, Hon. James Pollock.

Vice-Presidents—Davis E. Small, Rev. G. D. Boardman, Rev. J. R. Loomis, Matthew Newkirk, Hon. Judge Pierce, James W. Wier, Esq., Hon. Judge Jordan, Rev. William Cooper, D. D., General Albright, Rev. William Baum, John E. Graeff, Esq., Rev. Ed. Raines, C. P. Roberts, Esq., Rev. D. A. L. Lavery, Dr. George Ross, Henry J. Fox, Esq., Rev. J. H. Suydam, A. T. Boaz, Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Rev. James Price, Rev. Lafayette Monk, Rev. Robert McMillan, James Grant, Esq., J. J. Evans, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Henry S. Getz.

Secretaries—Henry C. Pollock, William H. Kincaid, J. C. Garrigues, Rev. R. H. Pattison, James Matlack, Esq.

Treasurer—Rev. George Cookman.

On taking the chair ex-Governor Pollock made an impressive address upon the objects of the meeting and upon the mission of the Sunday School. We are living in an age of progress.

There is something in the American character that needs constant activity. We must, then, guard that activity, and begin at the first opening of the minds of our youth. It is our work—it is God's work. Wishing the blessing of all upon the Convention he concluded.

It was moved that a Business Committee of seven be appointed. Carried. The Committee appointed were as follows:—Messrs. J. S. Cummings, J. W. Weir, C. J. Thompson, G. C. Lancaster, J. C. Cowell, Rev. J. C

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Peace Prospects in Europe—A Congress of Sovereigns.

From the Times.

Those who are willing to believe in a sign of enduring peace may find some gleam of comfort in the cable telegram published in the *Times* of Sunday. The sovereigns of all the leading European powers and the Sultan of Turkey are to be in Paris at an early day. For what specific purpose we shall learn anon. The Exhibition must be an attraction, but it is difficult to see how it should bring together such an august company, just at one particular moment—for the date of their appearance in Paris is almost definitely fixed in the despatch. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and the "sick" sovereign of Turkey are advertised at the Tuileries in about two weeks from Saturday last. The Queen of England's presence was pledged for the Exhibition some time ago. She is not, however, named in connection with the present gathering of crowned heads; but the omission may be accidental. Or, if it is not accidental, the meeting may be of none the less political significance.

The part which England seems desirous, hereafter, to fill in the settlement of continental disputes, is probably a less ambitious one than might have been supposed, looking to the *rôle* which Lord Stanley was believed to have played in the Luxembourg drama. The text of the treaty which was the result of the London Conference rather releases the British Government from obligations which have existed since the settlement of Vienna, than imposes upon it any new responsibilities. The guarantee for the final disseverance of the German relationships of the Duchy, and for making it a permanent appanage of Holland, so far as England is concerned, is not one either of an individual or separate character, but is *collective* in its nature. If the *whole* of the intervening powers can agree to act, in the event of future disputes, then England has pledged *herself* to act. If not, *not*.

There can be nothing clearer than the terms in which Lord Stanley put the case when questioned in the Commons as to the work of the Conference. Lord Derby's language in the Upper House was also unambiguous. The Queen's Government, in short, hold themselves, under the stipulations of the London treaty, to be absolved from pledges of active intervention, which have long been morally binding upon them. Referring to the text of the treaty as quoted by the Marquis de Moustier, in the French Legislative body, the French Minister very clearly desires it to be understood that, while the formal plea for a Conference on the Luxembourg question was made by the King of Holland, the inspiration of that plea came from the Sovereign of France. In the Minister's speech—whether by design or not we cannot say—the part taken by the British Secretary and his Royal Mistress in the matter of the Conference is entirely ignored. The friendly intervention which led to the Conference is credited, in terms as explicit as diplomatic politeness would permit, to the Grand Duke who proposed to make merchandise of his province, and to the Imperial capitalist who was ready to buy it.

From this development of the situation we gather that it is decidedly agreeable to France that England should be taken at her word, when she disclaims all desire to intervene actively in the future regulation of the political divisions of Europe. And if Lord Stanley and Lord Derby are sincere, as they must be assumed to be, in protesting that the British Government has now its feet clearer of the snarl and trammels of continental politics than before the recent Conference, the presence of the Queen at the promised meeting of sovereigns in Paris would hardly be looked for, even were it in accordance with British constitutional usages to assign ministerial duty to the sovereign in person. The Queen's direct appeal to her royal relative in Prussia, when the war crisis seemed to have been reached, was a timely, but altogether an extra constitutional act. Its influence was more purely personal than political, and was just one of those exceptional acts in the working of responsible government which justify themselves only by results.

The meeting of the four leading sovereigns of the Continent of Europe with the head and representative of the power whose position gives most cause of uneasiness to day throughout Europe, is a fact to which more than ordinary significance will be attached. It is true, as everybody remembers, that within little more than two years after the first "World's Fair," when the nations seemed to have begun to fraternize in earnest, the war between Russia and the Anglo-French allies broke out. But the policy of Western Europe was then controlled by traditions, and by a class of statesmen that have passed away for good. The dread of Russian aggression has no such hold on the English or the French mind as it had fifteen or twenty years ago. A proposal to discuss the real position of the "sick man" would not, to-day, occasion the shout of alarm that it did when the Emperor Nicholas ventured to open his mind to Sir Hamilton Seymour. Englishmen and Frenchmen, equally with Austrians and Italians, could sit down and calmly contemplate the whole subject, not only in the light of that most fruitless of all conflicts—the Crimean war—but in view, as well, of the recent struggles of the Christian races to release themselves from the rule of the Mussulman. At Paris—if the Sultan should go thither—he is sure to hear what the decided opinion of Europe has come to be on the Cretan insurrection. There, if the Eastern question is not brought to a final and perfect solution, it may, at least, be looked at in its plain, naked aspect, and without unduly exciting jealousies of territorial aggrandizement by any one of the leading powers.

Simple Treason—The Issue Between Greeley and the Republicans.

From the Herald.

Greeley justifies the release of Jeff. Davis on straw bail, because he has been lying in jail for two years "unindicted for anything but simple treason." This "simple treason," in the eyes of Greeley, is nothing but a venal transgression, for which two years' imprisonment is sufficient atonement. If complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln—one single victim out of the hundreds of thousands sacrificed to the Rebellion—could have been established against Jeff. Davis, or if he could have been held "in any manner responsible for the murder of our captured soldiers," that would have been altogether a different affair; but as he was "not even indicted" for those offenses, and only stood charged with "simple treason," Greeley considers himself fully justified in aiding to set him free on straw bail, and proclaiming to the world his innocence of any serious crime.

This is precisely the point upon which the great mass of the loyal people of the Union will take issue with Greeley and his straw bail operation. While very few persons believe that Jeff. Davis had an active share in the assassination of President Lincoln, everybody of common sense, and Greeley among the number, knows that the crime was the natural effect of the Rebellion and its exciting appeals to the prejudices and passions of reckless men. Jeff. Davis may not with his own hands have snatched the food from the starving Union soldiers at Andersonville, Salisbury, and Millen, or shot them down when in their despair they cast themselves beyond the "dead line" of their prison-pens; but as the head of the Rebel armies and the ruler of the Confederacy he had supreme power over his subordinates, and was responsible for the treatment of his prisoners. If the captured Rebels confined in the loyal States had been left to rot and die by the ten thousand in Northern prisons, would the Copperheads who now pat Greeley on the shoulder and pour sixty thousand dollars' worth of Corporation advertising into his lap, have acquitted the Republican President of all responsibility for their murder? The people hold that the Rebellion was a great crime, and not a "simple" and venial offense; and out of it grew the heavy sufferings of the nation; the loss of millions of treasure; the desolation of hundreds of thousands of homes; the horrors of the Confederate prison pens; the assassination of Lincoln, and all. They are not willing to allow the master spirit of the Rebellion to go unpunished, and the arm of the law to be paralyzed by the special pleas and quibbles put forth by Jeff. Davis' straw bail. An incendiary who sets fire to a dwelling does not directly take the lives of the victims who perish in the flames; but he is nevertheless held responsible for their fate, and suffers the penalty awarded to wilful murder.

The cry of the Republican party, and Greeley among the rest, has been "punish the Rebel leaders and let the misled masses go." The principal count in their indictment against Andrew Johnson is, that he has shown too much leniency and sympathy towards the leading Rebels. But now Greeley turns round and stultifies his party and justifies Johnson by fawning upon the great head of the Rebellion, the arch-traitor of all traitors, the autocrat of the treasonable Confederate Government, and securing his release from jail and his escape from punishment. It is for this offense that the Republicans of the West, and of the whole country, indict Horace Greeley as a black sheep in the flock; and all the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Union League Club cannot release him from the charge on straw bail.

Treason in Civil War.

From the Tribune.

Can a Government which, after a long and arduous struggle, has put down an organized and formidable Rebellion, proceed to try and punish its defeated adversaries as traitors?

This question is readily answered in the affirmative by ignorance and passion—perhaps also by wisdom and calm judgment. Let us inquire and consider.

Unquestionably, a Government may refuse from the outset to recognize its domestic foes as belligerents, engaged in lawful war. It may say to them, as Maximilian did to his Mexican adversaries—"You are not warriors, but banditti—brigands, robbers—whom, if captured by my armies, I shall treat as arrested felons." But this is a two-edged sword, as Max. is very likely to discover. The Government which treats its enemies as felons must expect to have its adherents so treated by those adversaries—to have its soldiers shot or hung when captured, if it shoots and hangs those whom it captures. Whatever rule it acts upon will surely work both ways.

On the main question, the doctrine generally held by American statesmen and publicists prior to 1860, will be succinctly set forth by Daniel Webster in his address on laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument (June 17, 1825), wherein he says of the consequences of that memorable combat:—

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war. There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion. That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

—Bear in mind that our fathers had not even declared their independence on the 17th of June, 1775, when they fought at Bunker Hill; nay, they had not definitively resolved on separation from the mother country. In the eye of British law—and of the law of nations, for that matter—they were simply rebels, resisting the authority and the army of their legitimate king. Yet Mr. Webster holds that the naked fact that they resisted in battle array, under the command of their constituted local authorities, precluded any civil proceedings against them as "individuals guilty of treason or rebellion."

Of course, Mr. Webster did not originate this doctrine. He was not the man to do the like of that. He found it interfused throughout our entire Revolutionary history and literature. Thus, Chief Justice Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," relates that, when General Gage, commanding the king's forces in Boston, arrested several eminent Whig civilians and lodged them in jail, along with our captured officers and soldiers, to be dealt with as traitors, Washington remonstrated "very seriously against this unjustifiable measure" (says Marshall); while General Gage "regarded the Americans merely as rebels, and treated them as if the great *national resistance* they were making on principle was to be viewed as the act of a few daring and turbulent *individuals*," and, as such, wrote Gage, "prisoners whose lives are, by the laws of the land, destined to the cord." Washington at once instituted measures for retaliation, should this violation of public law and of the laws of war be carried into effect, and thereby brought the British General to a recognition of the just principles of civilized warfare, as enunciated by Vattel and other writers on public law.

James Otis, the Wyclif or John Huss of our Revolution, Alexander Hamilton (in the *Federalist*), and all our Revolutionary publicists of any authority, refer to and quote from Vattel's "Law of Nations" as setting forth the judgment of the civilized world in accordance with the doctrines of Webster and Washington above cited. Vattel, in his chapter on "Civil War," says:—

"But what conduct shall the sovereign observe towards the insurgents? I answer, in general, such conduct as shall at the same time be the most consonant to justice, and the most salutary to the State. * * Subjects who rise against their prince without cause deserve severe punishment: yet, even in this case, *on account of the number of the delinquents*, clemency becomes a *duty* in the sovereign. * * A civil war breaks the bonds of society and government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. These two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? * * They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observance of those maxims a matter of obligation between State and State, it becomes equally, and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances of two licensed parties incensing their common country." "Thus there exist in the State two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide their quarrel by arms (not courts of civil law), and as two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war towards each other is therefore absolute—indispensably binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nature imposes on all nations in transactions between State and State."

No Treason—The National Debt a National Swindle.

From the Herald.

The voice of the people rises with disappointment and indignation at the conduct of those who favored and have been instrumental in the escape of the arch traitor, Jeff. Davis. We have rarely witnessed a more general and spontaneous expression of public sentiment. The release of Davis on straw bail, which is really the abandonment of the charge of treason on the part of the Government and Judiciary, satisfies no one, except a few unconverted secessionists. It leaves everything unsettled; it makes the war a farce; it shows that half a million of brave men have been slain for naught, and that three thousand millions of national debt, contracted to put down treason and to make it odious, is a swindle. Had Davis been tried and the laws vindicated, had the crime of treason been fixed and defined, and stamped with that odium which the authorities talked so much about, and which would have made men shudder hereafter at the thought of committing it, the people would not have complained. Then they might have been magnanimous even, and have consented to Executive clemency to the offenders. But now nothing is settled, and they ask, Is there treason or is there not in this country?

All the parties to this infamous fraud upon the public are conscience stricken, or, rather, they are stricken with fear of the consequences to themselves; for it is doubtful if they have any conscience in the matter. Having committed the deed, they suddenly wake up to a sense of the evil done, like the assassin Booth, and appeal to the public with all sorts of lame excuses and special pleading. The President pleads want of authority or jurisdiction, and throws the responsibility on Congress and the judiciary. Congress did nothing, and endeavors to throw the responsibility on the Executive. Chief Justice Chase, whose duty it was especially to see that the traitor should be tried, and treason punished, positively refused to act, and now tries to make the District Judge, the pliant Dogberry Underwood, responsible. Underwood, acting under instructions from Mr. Chase and the Administration, undoubtedly made a great fuss about the heinous crime of treason, and then let the traitor go on straw bail. Greeley, who, pretending to represent the loyal North, and the Republican party in particular, went all the way to Richmond to influence his radical friend, Underwood, and to volunteer bail for the liberation of the traitor, now makes a pitiful defense of his conduct. Botts, the bitter enemy of Rebels, and of Davis, the chief one, especially, was another of these volunteer and uncalled-for bailmen who takes the stand to defend himself before an outraged public. Well may the people ask, Is there treason or is there not?

All these radical declaimers against the odiousness and heinousness of treason—all those pretended Simon Pure loyalists—have been made in the end the tools of an able and adroit States'-rights lawyer of this city. Through their weakness and vanity Mr. O'Conor has entrapped them. They placed themselves in a position to be tempted and ruined politically, and he has lured them to destruction. As a lawyer, he has only done his duty for his client. For the escape of the chief Rebel the people will hold Mr. Chase to account, with Greeley and the rest of the radical Chase party who brought the disgrace upon the country. Everywhere the question is asked, Is there treason or is there not?

But what will be the consequence of letting the Rebel chief go without being tried? How will the people interpret this act? Will they not argue that if there be no treason the war was in vain and is fruitless? There is now in the public mind a degree of consternation and doubt. The action of the Government and Judiciary has unsettled it. Is there treason or is there not? is the question every one asks. Soon, if we mistake not, the people will interpret the action of the Government, the Chief Justice, Underwood, Greeley, and of all the rest, as repudiating treason, and as declaring the war a failure in its results. If so, will they not regard the national debt a national swindle, and repudiate that as readily as the crime of treason has been repudiated? They will say naturally enough that they ought not to be burdened with a debt of three thousand millions and upwards, reckoning the debt of the States as well as of the General Government, for nothing. They will ask why they should be taxed a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions a year, when they have been cheated in the object and results of the war. Is there treason or is there not? This is the question of the time, before which every other must give way. It involves the security of our Government hereafter and the payment or repudiation of the national debt. Understanding the action of the Government and the judiciary as virtually declaring there is no such crime as treason, we should not be surprised to see, within five years, the debt created by the war repudiated as an imposition and a fraud. That, in fact, would be the logical consequence of letting treason go untried and unpunished. If there be no treason the war was all wrong, and the national debt is a national swindle.

The Opinion of the Attorney-General.

From the Tribune.

The opinion of the Attorney-General upon the clauses in the Reconstruction acts respecting the rights to vote and to hold office, has in itself evidence of its necessity; for the questions which have arisen needed to be decided by the highest executive authority. Five military commanders might otherwise make five different interpretations of a law which needs to be uniformly enforced in the States in which it is operative. Whether Mr. Stausbery correctly defines the limits of the law is another and important question, not fully to be examined at present.

The Attorney-General recites the provisions of the law which affect the right to vote and hold office, and attempts to define those classes who are entitled to registration; the qualifications of residence and age are comparatively unimportant. Of chief interest is the extent to which taking part in the Rebellion is a disqualification from voting. Mr. Stanabery elaborately examines the meaning of the act which excludes officers who have taken part in the Rebellion, and decides that officers of the militia are not included; that the act does not apply to municipal officers, and that with all those who are not strictly State, Judicial, or Executive officers, the uncertain definition, which he contends exists in the law, must be construed in favor of the voter. A vast body of officers, he asserts, are not positively excluded by the law. The disqualification based on the breaking of the oath of office is the next subject of the opinion, which is given to this effect—that the disqualification is intended to comprehend military as well as civil officers, and to be more general in application to United States officers than to those of a State. Of more practical importance is the next question—what acts constitute the guilt of engaging in rebellion, or of giving comfort or aid to the enemies of the United States? As these acts are defined, the number of voters is to be restricted or enlarged. Mr. Stansbery advances the extraordinary opinion that the phrase "enemies of the United States" should be strictly confined to what he asserts to be its legal meaning, viz., foreign nations, and that only such as those who gave aid and comfort to Great Britain in 1812, and to Mexico in 1847, should be disfranchised under the clause. Yet he is "not quite prepared to say that Congress may not have used it as applicable to the Rebellion." It is well that he was not quite prepared to make such a decision, for if there is anything clear and unmistakable in the law, it is that Congress meant absolutely the enemies of the United States who fought at Gettysburg and Atlanta, and not by any means those who were defeated forty years ago on the Lakes, or at Monterey and Buena Vista. This meaning cannot be escaped, and the Attorney-General, therefore, gives it weight. It will be seen that he would not include in the disfranchised classes those who were compelled to aid in Rebellion, conscripts, slaves, and officers who, in obedience to *de facto* governments, were concerned with the administration of law. Purely civil and necessary officers he cannot bring himself to believe were meant by Congress, and upon this point the argument is very full. We cannot say that the Attorney-General has stated his opinion very emphatically, or tersely, though for this he may plead the alleged uncertainty and vagueness of the acts themselves. But the drift of his argument may be summed up to be, in his own words:—"The intent (of the acts) as expressed, is to enable the people of each of these States to frame a Coustitution for the State by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act giving the right by general terms of description to the people generally, and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act which, by general terms, take away this right of suffrage from those who have always enjoyed it. The rule of construction as to the clauses which give the right must be liberal, and to them the general terms are not to be restricted, but to those clauses which derogate from the existing right the rule of construction must be strict, that none should be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent." With this general construction we are satisfied, but not with the special opinions based upon it.

Chase on Underwood.

From the World.

It is well understood, we believe, that Chief Justice Chase was indebted for his nomination to the Supreme Bench much more to the fears than to the respect of the late lamented Mr. Lincoln. To "kick a man upstairs" was long ago pronounced by Sir Robert Walpole a profoundly wise maxim in political rivalry, and what he believed he practised in the case of competitor in the Commons by clapping a coronet on him among the Peers. Possibly Mr. Lincoln had never heard of Sir Robert Walpole's tactics, but he applied them admirably in the case of Mr. Chase; and it has even been hinted by persons of a comical turn of mind that Mr. Chase has neither entertained a very lively feeling of gratitude towards the late leader of his party in acknowledgment of the preferment bestowed upon him, nor hesitated to express upon occasion some pretty trenchant opinions as to the general candor and amenability of the President to whose manes, as Dr. Butler persistently maintains, a mighty nation thought it necessary to sacrifice the life of an innocent woman.

But it hardly needs any reference to the political relations between Mr. Chase and Mr. Lincoln to explain the crushing contempt with which the former has just "come down" upon another of the latter's judicial appointees. If Mr. Lincoln is thought to have made Mr. Chase a Chief Justice just to get him off the Presidential track, he is believed to have nominated Busteed to the Federal bench in Alabama, and Underwood to the same bench in Virginia, simply to relieve himself from the importunity of two bores. The future historian may perhaps be able to palliate these appointments by revealing the fact that Mr. Lincoln when he made them expected the secession to succeed, and so imagined that as nobody would ever be tried before either Busteed or Underwood, no great harm would be done by them to persons or property. Account for it as we may, however, the nomination of such men to such posts will remain an ineffaceable stigma upon Mr. Lincoln's memory; and since Chief Justice Chase has recently helped to brand this stigma in a little deeper, it is but charitable to him to say that he is really too good a lawyer to have forborne doing what he has done.

In the Supreme Court at Washington Wednesday last, Chief Justice Chase granted a "writ of error" in the case of Joseph Bruin, whose property had been seized and sold under a decree of the District Court of Virginia, "Judge" Underwood presiding. The writ was granted on the following grounds:—

First. That the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, which judgment it was beyond the power of the Court to pronounce.

Second. That the condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could not be adjudged guilty except by a finding of a jury.

Third. That the proceedings were in Admiralty, when they should have been on the common law side of the Court, by information, and not by libel.

It is difficult to see what remains of Judge Underwood after such a revision of his judicial merits as is implied in these "grounds" of the Chief Justice. The question, what shall be done about a monument in this city to the memory of our martyred President, having been just now brought forward again, we submit that it will be consonant with justice and the truth of history that "Judge" Underwood's decision and Chief Justice Chase's indorsement be inscribed upon the cenotaph.

CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, GREAT VARIETY. LOWEST CASH PRICES.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 19, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
5 21 tuths10t Treasurer.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 767 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 1t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 4 5

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 1mths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

4 27trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

A PARADOX.

Says Brown, "Wet reigned supreme on Sunday;"
Says Smith, "'Twas dry till sunrise Monday-"
"How's this?" says each: "A paradox you see,
We'll settle it at once 'twixt you and me."
"Well," quoth Brown, "through showers I went to church."
"You did?" quoth Smith; "I hailed a tavern porch,
And found it, friend, wonderfully dry."
"Zounds, sir!" saith Brown, "I bethink me why
You suffered, whilst I was near afloat,
Your dryness, sir, lay doubtless in your throat."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A YOUTH FORGES BILLS UPON HIS EMPLOYERS, AND SPENDS HIS RECEIPTS IN LOTTERY POLICIES.—It has been discovered, after a few days of watching, that a lad named William H. Jones has been receiving money from his employers, Messrs. Drexel & Co., upon forged bills. These bills purported to be for telegraphic messages sent over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The discovery was made in this way:—A bill for $38 was presented and paid at the banking-house, and it being known that most of the extensive telegraphing of the firm had been done through the Brokers' Telegraph Company, the largeness of the bill excited suspicion. An examination disclosed the fact that the bill was a forgery. A conference was then had with a special detective officer; at his suggestion it was concluded to await the return of the lad, as it was rightly supposed he would present another bill. Upon his doing so, the money was paid, and he was followed to a lottery policy shop in the neighborhood, and was arrested in the act of spending a portion of it for policies, no less than fifteen of the thirty-eight dollars.

The youthful forger then made a clean breast of it, confessed to the perpetration of numerous forgeries, and said that most of what he had obtained had been expended for policies. From his statement, it appears that he had been employed in the office of the American Telegraph Company until it was consolidated with the Western Union, when he was sent to the office of the latter. At this time he conceived the idea of presenting a forged bill on the firm of Drexel & Co., and, succeeding in it, he kept on. Young Jones was taken before Alderman Beitler, and, upon evidence of the forgery, was held to bail to answer. On his information proceedings were commenced against the policy dealers, and David Shuman and William A. Miller were arrested at their offices, one being at No. 113 South Third street, the other at No. 56 South Third street. Complaint was made against two others, who were released on a promise to enter bail on Monday, which, we learn, was not done. As the prosecution in this case can have no other object than to serve the ends of justice, it is to be hoped that the bills of indictment will be promptly laid before the Grand Jury.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS held their regular meeting yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2814; same time last year, 2974—a decrease this year of 160; admitted within the last two weeks, 198; births, 6; deaths, 33; discharged, 170; eloped, 51; indentured, 2; number granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 146; meals, 374.

Of the inmates, 70 are superannuated males, and 106 superannuated females. The number in the men's insane department is 198; women's do., 394; white men's hospital, 277; colored men's hospital, 25; white women's hospital, 170; colored do., 26. Children's Asylum—118 boys and 46 girls. White men's out-ward, 259; men reported employed, 397; healthy males under 60, 140. Total males in the house, 1209; females, 1605.

The Steward reported the house receipts to be $38·58, and the Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $212.

The Storekeeper reported having received from clerks of markets 119 lumps of forfeited butter, making a net weight of 115 pounds.

It was moved that the Committee on Classification and Diet, in connection with the Medical Board, be instructed to consider the expediency of introducing bread made of unbolted wheaten flour, for the use of the inmates. The resolution, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of removing the house on the wharf, reported that the value of the building would not warrant the cost of its removal, and that the inundations were not so sudden as to prevent the removal of the occupants in time to prevent danger. The report was adopted.

The usual requisitions were granted. Adjourned.

FAREWELL SERMON OF VERY REV. C. J. H. CARTER.—A highly interesting and affecting farewell address was delivered at the Church of the Assumption, on Spring Garden street, below Twelfth, on Sunday morning last, by its Pastor, the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, formerly Vicar-General of the Diocese, in the lifetime of Bishop Neumann. Father Carter intends starting for Europe during the present week, in company with Bishop Wood and other distinguished ecclesiastics.

The Church of the Assumption was built about nineteen years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Father Carter, who a year previous to that period had crossed the Atlantic, and on his return, during a very severe and terrific storm, in which two of the ship's crew were killed by lightning, vowed to erect a church if he reached the American shore in safety. This vow he has fulfilled, and the church, which has, ever since its erection, been under his management, is now in a remarkably prosperous condition. The church, parsonage, parochial school, and young ladies' academy buildings are all entirely free from debt.

The reverend gentleman hopes to return to Philadelphia in time for the feast of the Assumption, on the 15th of August next—the nineteenth anniversary of the dedication of the church. The members of the congregation have presented their reverend pastor with a handsome offering, in token of the love and esteem they entertain for one who has so long labored with earnestness and devotion in the cause of religion. It is rumored that a bishop's mitre is in store for Father Carter when he arrives at Rome.

The Rev. Michael Filan, formerly assistant at the Assumption, and lately pastor at St. Gabriel's church, at Hazleton, Pa., will take charge of the parish during the absence of Father Carter.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.—Yesterday morning a number of the pupils under the care of the Christian Brothers proceeded to the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, and presented him with a purse containing a considerable amount of silver and gold, which is intended as an offering to Pope Pius IX. One of the pupils made an address to the Bishop, desiring him, on his arrival in Rome, to offer the purse and its contents to the Holy Father on behalf of the donors.

The Bishop responded in a few words, and expressed the pleasure it would give him to make the presentation. To the purse is attached a medallion, on which is inscribed, "From the pupils of the schools of the Christian Brothers, Philadelphia, United States, to our Holy Father, Pope Pius the IX." The Bishop will leave Philadelphia this morning for New York, accompanied by a number of his friends, and will sail from New York on Wednesday in the steamer Java.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—The Union League of the Fourteenth Ward opened their new hall, at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, last evening. The room was well filled. H. C. Gram, Esq., President of the League, occupied the chair, and after several patriotic airs had been performed by the band, Mr. F. Gatchell made a few remarks detailing the origin and organization of the Club after which speeches were made by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the city, Hon. H. D. Moore, and others.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath Schools of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, south of Market street, in this city, and under the supervision of the Philadelphia Conference of said Church, held their Conference Anniversary at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, where the Conference has been in session during the past week. Last year the prize presented to the school presenting the largest amount of missionary money to the Conference was competed for, and the prize taken by the A. M. E. Union Church. This year the city schools were divided, and only those south of Market street were present yesterday. The schools north of Market street will meet to day, at Union Church, in Coates street, near Fifth.

After the opening exercises of prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould, the Bethel, Woodbury, Zion Mission, and West Philadelphia schools were introduced to the Bishop and Conference.

Short addresses were then made by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Rev. William W. Grimes, Mr. John Cannon, and Rev. Theodore Gould.

A collection was taken, after which it was announced that the Frankford, Union, and Germantown schools would meet at two o'clock this afternoon, at Union Church.

MR. VAN CLEVE'S CASE.—The Committee on Law of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the resolution adopted in Common Council on Thursday last, instructing the Committee to examine into the elegibility of Frederick Van Cleve, Esq., recently appointed Assistant City Solicitor. After some discussion, Mr. Wagner, chairman, decided that the Committee on Law had nothing to do with the subject, as the appointment had been made and confirmed by Select Council. An appeal was taken from the opinion of the chair, and the appeal was sustained by a majority of the members. Subsequently a resolution was adopted instructing the chairman of the committee to report a resolution declaring Mr. Van Cleve ineligible to the position.

TO BE IMMEDIATELY IMPROVED.—The following streets have been ordered to be graded forthwith, for the purpose of aiding in the improvements now being made in the locality:—Susquehanna avenue, from Seventh to Franklin; Diamond street, from Seventh to Ninth street; and Franklin street, from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street. Contracts have already been entered into for the construction of several hundred houses on the above-named streets.

NEW MARKET HOUSES.—The Commissioner of Markets will issue proposals some time this week for the erection of two market houses on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. These markets when completed will be devoted exclusively to stands for farmers.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The City Commissioners have thus far granted tavern licenses to about 2800 applicants. The time for obtaining licenses ceases on the 1st of June. The entire number of houses licensed in 1866 was nearly 4000.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

AN EXCURSION RIOT.—Yesterday afternoon the "Mozart Maennerchor Association," of Philadelphia, visited the Diamond Cottage, in Camden, for the purpose of having a day's enjoyment. The fee of admittance to the grounds was twenty-five cents. About four o'clock in the afternoon three Camden roughs approached the gate and were walking inside the grounds, when the gate keeper demanded a ticket or its equivalent. The answer no received was a blow behind the ear from one of the party, named Edward Goldeig. A number of the members of the association then pitched into Goldeig and beat him terribly, cutting his head open. Another of the trio, named George Vanderslice, then jumped in "to help his friend;" but the members chased him off the grounds. He was captured by Officer Samuel Owen and conveyed to the Mayor's office. Goldeig was subsequently taken by Officer Johntry. They both had a hearing and were fined.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Three men were arrested yesterday afternoon for destroying the fences on Mr. Hatch's farm, near the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. They were each fined and released.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·24 MOON RISES....1·27
SUN SETS....7·21 HIGH WATER....8·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Baltic	Bremen	New York	May 18
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 23
N. America	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Acadian	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	June 1
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernian	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Sails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mystic, Baxter, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, Providence, do.
Schr H. May, Franklin, Sag Harbor, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Pearl, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr Rachel Vanneman, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Providence, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Davis, Richmond, Caldwell, Garrigues & Co.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, Washington, do.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Georgetown, do.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzingers, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Sallie Potter, Somers, Milton, do.
Schr H. Creaker, Rackett, Boston, do.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, Salem, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Cambridge, Hammett & Neal.
Schr R. E. Pecker, Sherman, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Leedman & Co.
Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, Salisbury, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Gardiner, do.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Salem, do.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr B. R. Hull, Driscoll, Stonington, do.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, do.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr W. Salsbury, Nickerson, Gardiner, do.
Schr C. Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, New London, Scott & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Smith, Bridgeport, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Hoock, Lynn, Simmonson & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, Saco, Captain.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Washington, Captain.
Schr Telegraph, Kemp, Wellfleet, Captain.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, Captain.
Schr R. W. Dill, Ludlam, Portsmouth, Captain.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. J. Gaw. ler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Chase, Harding, 20 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Mariposa, Staples, from Boston.
Brig Mystic, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leech, 6 days from Boston, with oil barrels to J. H. Stone & Co.
Schr H. E. Merriman, Blake, from Norfolk, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr E. F. Meaney, Clark, from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr W. Thompson, Harvey, from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.
Schr Nellie D. Shelburn, from Danversport.
Schr C. Hill, Cheesman, from Boston.
Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, from Boston.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, from Boston.
Schr H. Crosley, Racket, from Boston.
Schr Virginia, Reaves, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Telegraph, Kelly, from Keyport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Norwich.
Schr B. R. Hull, Driscoll, from Norwich.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Newport.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, from Baltimore.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, from New York.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from East Greenwich.
Schr R. E. Pecker, Sherman, from Portsmouth.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, from Portsmouth.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Portsmouth.
Schr H. G. Hand, Baud, from Fall River.
Schr G. H. Bentz, Bent, from Cambridgeport.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Fall River.
Schr M. Standish, Rich, from Salem.
Schr W. Sansbury, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from Bridgeport.
Schr N. Prosker, Somers, from Danversport.
Steamer Fulton, Price, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 22d instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.
Barque Sarah King, King, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 13th inst.
Barque Ansga, Arboe hence, at Copenhagen 10th instant.
Barque Annie, Hoepner, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 13th inst.
Barque Brilliant, Morrill, hence for Rotterdam, was off Isle of Wight—no date.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and M. P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Schrs M. G. Farr, Maloy; L. B. Ives, Bowditch; and F. M. Dunfield, Rogers, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, and A. Amsden, Bangs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.
Schr F. Burritt, Dewey, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Ludlam, hence, at Galveston 17th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Roden, hence, at New Haven 24th inst.
Schrs Crown Point, Severs, and M. S. Lunt, Brown, hence, at Newburyport 24th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 24th inst.
Schrs Maria Jane, Jones; S. T. Wines, Hulse; and W. C. Atwater, Glover, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, hence, at Baker's Landing 22d inst.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, hence, at Bristol 24th inst.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice has been received through the Secretary of State for India that since the 15th day of February, 1867, a light, called the Cocos Light, has been exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Table Island, Great Coco group, Andaman Islands.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The lighthouse is an iron building, 72 feet high, built on the highest part of Table Island, one of two islands, Table and Skipper, lying close together, and forming the most northern of the Coco Islands, in lat 14 8½ N., lon. 93 16 E. of Greenwich.

Directions—The Cocos light, placed as it is at the southern limit of the Preparis south channel, will, for vessels passing between the Gulf of Martaban and the Madras coast and between Calcutta and the Malacca Straits or China, form a good point of fresh departure in the S.W. monsoon, while the Alguda reef revolving light, placed at the northern limit of the Preparis north channel, is a good point of departure in the N.E. monsoon. By shaping a course for either of these lights, the dangers about Preparis Island are avoided.

All vessels using the Preparis channels would, in the S.W. monsoons, endeavor to make the Cocos light, and in the N.E. monsoon, the Alguda light, except powerful steamers, between Calcutta and the ports of Pegu, which would use the latter in both monsoons.

Table and Skipper Islands are steep to, with no dangers to seaward: there is a passage between them and the great Coco Island, but it is not safe to attempt it without a pilot.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, April 1, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
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SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit: are the lightest, most durable, most comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIRBALLE & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS.
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N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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BURNS,	BOILS,
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Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
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GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
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Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

CERTIFICATE FROM THE STEWARD OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL.
LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL,
LANCASTER, Pa., January 5, 1867.
During an extended experience of three years as Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum (Institutions which contain from 275 to 300 patients, the whole of whom are under my care), I have had many opportunities of witnessing the medicinal virtues of Mishler's Herb Bitters. As a consequence attendant on the character of such an Institution, the great majority of cases are of a very complicated character; and in most instances are of a hopeless nature. Shortly after my connection with this Institution a very bad case of Physical Debility and general prostration attracted my special attention, and from the reputation which Mishler's Herb Bitters had obtained, I imagined its use would be attended with good results. I caused it to be administered, and found that it fully justified the opinion I had formed of it. The success I had met with in this case encouraged me to still further test it, and I have since used it in a great many cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Asthma, and various other diseases, and in variably with the best results. In many instances, when other remedies had failed, Mishler's Herb Bitters restored them to perfect health, and enabled them to leave the Institution and earn their own living, thus releasing the county from charge for their support. I am therefore convinced that Mishler's Herb Bitters are really what the proprietor calls them, "A certain Remedy" for the Diseases for which they are recommended.
J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.
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Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
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On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
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SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
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B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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Of all numbers and brand
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THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
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Admission....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
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51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
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54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.
The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.
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AGENTS WAN

Evening Telegraph

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

The Sabbath School Work—A Great Reform Needed.

THE Sabbath School, as originally instituted, was intended to afford the means of mental and moral instruction to the children of the poor, and was pre-eminently a work of charity. It has long since laid aside that character. We have our Mission Schools, it is true, but the Sabbath School, as an institution, has come to be one of the established agencies of the Church for the instruction of its own children and youth. It has extended to all denominations of Christians, and even to some Jewish congregations, and has become, apparently, an inseparable adjunct of church organization. A church, at the present day, without a Sabbath School would be deemed an anomaly.

And yet there is a very general feeling on the part of intelligent Christian men and women that the Sabbath School, as at present organized and conducted, is doing but very little compared with what it ought to do and might be made to do. We remember hearing that distinguished man, the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, eminent not less as an educator than as a divine, in a public speech animadvert, in terms of severity almost, upon the inefficiency in many respects of the present system of Sabbath School organization and instruction.

In a recent number of one of our leading religious journals we find a discussion of this topic, in which the Sabbath School of the present is described as "a gathering of an hour, to exchange one feeble fiction for another; to recite a few verses to indifferent or incompetent instructors; to hear a few platitudes from the superintendent or visitors; to sing a few really brisk and childlike songs. * * An endless repetition and absolute non-movement of mind or heart. * * The tame reiteration of a few Scripture passages, without any penetration as to their force, their relations, their origin, or their application."

This may be somewhat of an exaggeration, yet in many instances, we fear, it is a faithful portraiture. Drop into almost any Sunday School in our city, and how many classes will you find evidently entirely uninterested, or but slightly so, in the lessons of the day!—the members listless, or engaged in conversation with each other, or in loitering about the school-room, and displaying none of that attention and spirit which indicate mental or moral interest in the employment of the hour. How difficult do many teachers find it to secure the regular attendance of their scholars! In how many schools is there a painful lack of order and discipline! And how general is the disinclination of the older class of scholars to remain in connection with the Sabbath Schools!

The article from which we have above quoted proceeds to discuss the *remedy* for this state of things, and asserts that it consists in making the Sabbath School more of what it professes to be, a *school*. It would have our Sabbath Schools arranged with a view to long and continuous courses of study, in which the student should progress from class to class. "Teachers," it says, "should be required to go through as thorough a course of study as students of divinity—not necessarily before they become teachers, but they can study while they teach. Scholars should be put into regular classes, and a curriculum covering a period of five or ten years should be adopted. The highest scholarship can thus find its home in the church school; and the children and youth—by studies, lectures, essays of their own, by debates, and all other forms and apparatus of education—can become, by a simple weekly exercise, accomplished masters of the broadest and grandest realm of thought."

The field of study should embrace the whole range of Biblical science and literature. The following is given as the curriculum:—

"There is the text of the Bible; its narratives; its poetry; its history; its precepts; its doctrines. There is the relation of Judaism to Christianity, and of both to all other religions. Antiquities, oriental customs, mythology, Christian history, sacred geography, ethics in relation to individual and national life, the shadows of truth in reverent heathens, sibyls prophesying of the unseen Christ, modern opinions for and against the creed of Christendom, the doctrines of the Bible concerning God, Christ, Man, the Future—the range of study is of the highest and widest. There ought to be classes in Hebrew and the Greek Testament for those who desire to pursue their study."

We confess that this plan strikes one at first view as chimerical, and as attempting what is far beyond the range of proper or practicable effort for a Sabbath School. Yet it doubtless contains the germ of reform, and, with proper modifications, might be realized. At least, we are told that the Sunday School agent of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Vincent, late of Chicago, has been appointed to inaugurate this system of *education* in the schools of that Church, and is doing so with much success. He has visited Europe and the Holy Land solely to better fit himself for his work, has organized classes in some of these branches, chiefly sacred history and geography, composed of teachers and scholars of all denominations, and led them through a course of study with marked success; and has now undertaken to develop his ideas by founding normal schools in every church or city, and a normal college at New York, to which these shall have relation. To assist in the practical execution of the plan, a series of text-books is being prepared at the Methodist Publishing House, which shall indoctrinate the teachers in Church history, sacred geography, archæology, and a system of divinity.

The general features of this plan may well engage the attention of the Sabbath School Convention now in session in this city. To put the Sabbath School work on the road to its highest success, something more than the mere modification of the present details of the system is necessary. Radical reforms must be instituted. The scope of the enterprise must be enlarged, and must be made to conform to the increasing thought and culture of the times in which we live. "Thus," to use once more the words of the writer we have already quoted, "will the portion of time allotted to this service be found the most fruitful in its influence on mind and heart. Thus will the minister be encouraged to pursue a much wider range of preaching, while still within the strictest line of his profession. Thus will the unspeakable weakness—with some eminent exceptions—of our Sunday School literature be replaced by works of highest art and broadest culture."

The History and Principle of the Sunday Liquor Law.

WE referred briefly yesterday to the admirable manner in which the Sunday Liquor law worked on the first day on which it went into force. Several indignant gentlemen have written to us to express their deep indignation at the "outrage" and the injustice done to the tavern-keepers and themselves, by debarring them from the pleasure of the flowing bowl for twenty-four hours. They repeat the insinuation that the law is invalid because of its not being passed, and express an opinion that it is a forgery perpetrated by the friends of temperance on the Governor and the people of the State. To these two objections—first, its injustice, and then its illegality—we will briefly refer. Let us look at the last first. The history of the bill is clear. It was reported to the State Senate from the committee on March 14. It passed its second reading April 2. It came to the House April 5, and was sent back to the Senate with the concurrence of the House April 10. By referring to the appropriate dates of the *Legislative Record*, these facts can be verified. Of its passage through the Senate there can be no question. We have the yeas and nays. On the evening of the 9th of April the bill passed a second, third, and final reading, without a call for a vote, in the House. This fact does not appear in the *Record*, but it is evidently an accidental omission, as the journal of the House (its official register) contains the fact, and the law is properly printed among the laws passed. The yeas and nays of the evening session of the 9th of April show that every member of the House from Philadelphia, except Messrs. Marks and Worrall, was in his seat, so that as neither party called for a vote, *or made any amendment*, or made any attempt at opposition, it is useless to try to make political capital out of its passage. Nor can it be urged that the bill was pushed through under a hasty rush of Legislative business. It was offered by Senator Bigham March 1, was passed April 9, and not signed by the Governor until April 17. During all this time not a protest from a member, Democrat or Republican, was made, and no opposition was offered to it by any of our citizens. So much for its history.

The charge that it is unjust needs but a few words. We do not propose to discuss the morality of the bill, although its principles will well bear inspection. We will look only at its justice. By what right does the keeper of a bar receive one-sixth greater benefit than the keeper of a shoestore? By what principle of justice should a tavern-keeper have one-sixth more time to sell than a milliner? Yet this is the *right* they are claiming. The law compels all places of business to close on the Sabbath. If a wholesale or retail clothing store was to keep open on the Sabbath, its owner would be liable to fine and imprisonment. Why, then, should a bar be more tolerated than a tailor's bench? Why should liquor be more favored than cloth or confectionery or books? Each is a business; each ought to be subjected to the same laws as the other, for each has the same object of gain. It would rather be grossly unjust to all other trades to allow the liquor dealers to be opened, than it is unjust to the liquor dealers to compel them to conform to the laws which govern all other businesses. This is the plain, unvarnished logic of the case, and if morality did not demand the rigid enforcement of the law, equity to other trades would. We deem the act both just and needed, and that it is an improvement the report of the police force yesterday attested.

An Avowal of Perfidy.

THE Charleston *Mercury* boldly proclaims that all that may be done in that State in conformity to the provisions of the Reconstruction act will be wiped out at the very first opportunity. It says:—

"If ever the Government of the United States becomes a free government, and the Constitution be restored to vitality, everything done under this act, we presume, will be wiped out. The constitution of a free government, dictated by military authority, is an absurdity. It will last just as long as the military authority enforces it, and not a day longer. One of two things we deem to be certain—either the people of all the United States must remain permanently under an absolute despotism, or the white population of South Carolina will rule the State."

This means simply, that the moment the Democratic party shall obtain power in South Carolina it will proceed to disfranchise the colored citizens, and to reduce them again to a condition of servitude. All the guarantees of liberty and equal rights that may be put in the South Carolina Constitution about to be framed, will be repealed the moment the Democrats get power. It is well to be advertised of this perfidy in advance. Such avowals as these ought to secure for the Democracy the unanimous hostility of all who have rights to be jeopardized by its success.

Will Mr. Van Cleve Now Resign?

THE Committee on Law, to whom the Common Council referred the question of the eligibility of Mr. F. A. Van Cleve to the position of Assistant City Solicitor, have agreed on a report adverse to the rights of that gentleman. The Committee are of the opinion that the law forbidding members of Councils accepting any municipal office during the term for which they have been elected applies to the whole length of the term, and cannot be avoided by the resignation of the position, in order that the letter of the law may be evaded. They have, therefore, decided that the ambitious Van Cleve has no right to his new post, and, having resigned his old one, he must sink into that appropriate insignificance for which nature so well fitted him. Having thus been declared an intruder by the Committee on Law, and having thus had the judgment of the community confirmed by the legal opinion of Councils, the questions previously propounded by us return with full force, Will Mr. Van Cleve now resign? Will nothing shame him out of his ill-gotten position? Will no sense of propriety or decency secure his vacation of the office? Will he hold on until he is ignominiously ejected by order of the Court? These questions are pertinent, and we ask from Mr. Van Cleve an answer. If he will but think of what an improvement his resignation would be to the interests of the city, we do not think he could dismiss these questions from his mind.

Let us suppose that, after weighing all the considerations, after calculating how much money he could make, and then setting opposite his gain his loss of self-respect, of popular regard, and all hope of political preferment in the future, he was to resign. What would follow? Mr. Van Cleve would at once enter a sphere in which he is eminently qualified to shine—the sphere of private life. The obscurity and the ease, the gentler repose and customary nothingness, would come like a balm and remind him of what he has, with a trifling exception, been all his life accustomed to. And his patriotism as one of the *patres conscripti* would be gratified by seeing Mr. Worrell, who is of right entitled to the position, elected in his stead, and the laws of the city would be attended to by a gentleman of ability. In view of the decision of the Committee on Law, will not Mr. Van Cleve take time by the forelock, anticipate an expulsion, and at once resign?

Partisanship Exposing Itself.

IT is an amusing commentary on the power of partisanship to take utterly opposing views of the same subject, to read Attorney-General Stanbery's official opinion of the Reconstruction act just published, and the President's veto message of the same act, generally understood to have been also written by Mr. Stanbery. In the veto message the requirements of partisanship were that the most extreme view of the bill should be taken; that the harshest possible construction should be placed upon all its provisions; and that it should be held up to the odium of the people as an unconstitutional and tyrannical measure. This was the view dictated by the supposed partisan needs of the President and his followers. Now, however, when the bill is to be executed, instead of conforming his interpretation of it to the views of the veto message, he runs to the other extreme, and puts a construction upon the law which is not only opposed to its letter and spirit, but must also go far towards defeating its object.

In both cases the view taken is a partisan one, and intended to subserve partisan ends. To answer most completely the veto message, one has but to read the Attorney-General's opinion; to demolish the opinion, one has but to consult the veto message. Both relate to the same subject; both proceed from the same source; and both are partial and exaggerated documents, each false and yet each confuting the other. It is not often that partisanship makes so palpable and thorough an exposure of itself.

TEXAS MATTERS.—Three facts are reported from Texas, which show that considerable reconstructing is necessary before some of the people of that Military District will be ready to take part in the Government of the United States:—First. An attempt in Galveston to sacrifice the property of Union men by collecting Rebel taxes levied during the war. Second. The refusal of the Sheriff of Victoria county to receive greenbacks as a legal tender. Third. The decision of Judge Reeves, of the Ninth District, that negroes are not competent witnesses in the trial of white men.

OUR SMART ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Attorney-General Stanbery labors lengthily to show that, in the Reconstruction act, when, among the classes excluded from participation in the work of reorganizing the late Rebel States, those who "gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" are mentioned, those only are included who gave aid and comfort to the British in the war of 1812 and to the Mexicans in the war of 1847! Astute Stanbery! Nevertheless, he finally concludes that Congress *may* have intended to include in that term those engaged in the Rebellion!

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL. [5 16 1m*4p

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1227 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 2m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.,
NOW OPEN.
Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents.
Children's Tickets, 25 cents.
Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 1f

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Lists, Valuations, and Enumerations, consisting of incomes for the year 1866, articles comprised in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring May 1, 1868, made and taken in this District in pursuance of the provisions of the United States Excise Laws, will be open for examination on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, and remain open until THURSDAY, June 13, 1867.
Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or principle of inequality complained of. Sworn testimony will be required. Any person, firm, company, or corporation exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, upon which a Special Tax has been imposed by law, without payment thereof, are reminded that, besides being liable for the tax, a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars will be imposed for each offense.
5 28 3t JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 1J2p W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Persons having tickets for the Anniversary this evening, and unable to use the same, will confer a favor by returning them to the Society Building, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 1t

A MEETING IN RELATION TO Church Work among Deaf Mutes will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in St. Luke's Sunday School room, THIRTEENTH Street, near Spruce. 1t*

THE FAIR AND SALE OF FANCY and Useful Articles has commenced at MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth. To be continued until Friday, May 31. 5 23 4t

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Members of the Society will meet at the Old Hall southwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock, to attend the opening ceremonies of the New Hall. 5 28 2t

A SPEICAL MEETING OF HOTEL and Restaurant Keepers of the EIGHTH WARD will be held at N. W. corner EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee. 5 28 2t*p

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion, is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p1f

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 23 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 22 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthal 4p

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE—A JENNIE LIND CARRIAGE, made by Rogers. Inquire No. 410 MARKET Street. 1t*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 tf 3ip

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

$100,000 7·30 BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL WHARF AND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT 80 PER CENT.
DENOMINATIONS, $100 AND $500.
This Company now owns about 2,600,000 square feet of ground on the most desirable portion of the Delaware river front, to be improved for wharves, docks, and warehouses. Philadelphia has not dockage to-day for even one ordinary ocean steamer 350 feet long, drawing 22 feet water, and can make no pretensions to consideration as a seaport until such dockage is provided.
Office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street.
5 25 3t4p W. H. ALLEN, TREASURER.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
5 25 12t* PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND OTHERS:—DRS. McCLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. The most important work of the kind ever published in this country. Vol. I now ready. Published by subscription.
JAMES K. SIMON, No. 228 SIXTH Street,
Agent for Philadelphia.
Agents wanted. 5 25 3t4p

CARPETINGS.
1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
5 16 m4p] ALL WIDTHS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—FACTS AND FIGURES OF GREAT INTEREST TO OUR CITIZENS.

We have received from Mr. A. J. Perkins, the Secretary of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the "Thirty-fourth Annual Report" of the Association, recently prepared by him.

On examination of this document, which is very voluminous, covering 160 octavo pages, it discloses many facts of great value to the business portion of our community, and to all, in fact, who are interested in the prosperity of the city.

The officers of the Board for the current year are the following:—

President—John Welsh.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand, and Frederick Fraley.

Secretary of the Board—T. Morris Perot.

Secretary of the Executive Council—A. J. Perkins.

Executive Committee—Joseph C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, George L. Buzby, Samuel E. Stokes, George N. Nathan, Andrew Wheeler, D. C. McCammon, J. Price Wetherill, Washington Butcher, John Sparhawk, David Faust, James Dougherty, William C. Kent, Charles Wheeler, Thomas E. Ashmead, Henry Winsor, Charles Spencer, George N. Allen, James T. Young, Matthew Baird, George Morrison Coates.

Committee on Lights and Harbors—George N. Tatham, Edmund A. Souder and J. Price Wetherill.

Committee on Inland Transportation—Samuel E. Stokes, George L. Buzby, John Sparhawk, James C. Kent, and Charles Wheeler.

Committee on River Fronts—Joseph C. Grubb, Washington Butcher, D. C. McCammon, and Henry Winsor.

Committee on Finances of the Board—Andrew Wheeler, David Faust, and George N. Allen.

It appears from the report that the total exports for the year 1866 were valued a $17,913,601, while the imports during the same period amounted to $13,505,605. This shows an increase of about 50 per cent. in both items, when compared with the valuations of the previous year. In the following table the foreign exports and imports for each year during the past decade are given, together with the amounts at different periods in previous times:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1791	$8,436,098	.....
1800	11,949,671	.....
1810	17,255,162	.....
1821	7,392,217	$8,138,92?
1830	4,291,793	8,779,12?
1840	6,820,145	8,464,38?
1850	4,501,606	12,096,154
1857	8,135,150	17,854,330
1858	5,987,251	12,893,369
1859	5,298,095	15,803,769
1860	7,839,288	14,531,352
1861	10,277,938	8,094,181
1862	11,518,970	5,317,976
1863	10,628,988	6,269,539
1864	13,564,862	9,135,685
1865	12,584,152	8,945,429
1866	15,913,901	13,505,605

In the following table will be found some of the details of the imports for the past year:—

Quarter.	Gold.	Character of Vessel.	Free Imports.	Dutiable Imports.
First	.....	American.	$32 798	$1,306 562
	.....	Foreign....	124,213	1,370 082
Second	$1,271	American.	42,291	3,113,681
		Foreign....	86,300	2,360,640
Third	55,157	American.	80,444	1,715,021
		Foreign....	65,653	1,696,976
Fourth	43,987	American.	36,434	767,802
		Foreign....	46,749	1,262,241
Totals	$99,515		$509,884	$13,505,605
				509,884
				99 515
Grand Totals				$14,115,004

In the following table is shown the number of tons of coal mined in the different States and Territories during the past two years:—

	1866.	1865.		1866.	1865.
California	43,372	32,877	West Va.	523,478	279,343
Illinois	1,588,666	1,160,632	Kansas	290	911
Indiana	178,074	158,488	Arkansas	62	.....
Iowa	110,342	62,508	Oregon	2,230	2,248
Kentucky	140,729	90,113	Wash'n.	.....	19,214
Maryland	940,248	567,983	Utah	.....	234
Michigan	20,644	17,097	Colorado	.....	414
Missouri	121,070	87,072			
New York	166,593	.....	Total	5,522,594	3,982,913
Ohio	1,608,730	1,440,159	Penn'a	16 343,102	13,444,704
Rhode Isl.	10,750	8,050			
Tennessee	9,099	13,663	Total	21,865,696	17,417,617
Virginia	48,120	30,958			

The shipments of petroleum during the year were as follows, in barrels:—

	Refined.	Crude.	Total.
Antwerp	226,621	16,951	287,474
Bremen	57,818	390	58,118
Barcelona	3,237	.....	3,237
Cronstadt	6,731	.....	6,731
Cork, for orders	30,342	.....	30,342
Copenhagen	1,581	.....	1,581
Dunkirk	.....	11,149	11,149
Dublin	1,468	.....	1,468
Gibraltar, for orders	23,327	.....	23,327
Genoa	18,537	1,110	19,647
Havre	17,369	47,250	64,619
Hamburg	39,627	690	39,327
Invercreiching	.....	3,900	3,900
Liverpool	10,750	.....	10,750
London	37,792	2,896	4 ,6 8
Leghorn	3,615	.....	3 615
Konigsburg	4,134	.....	4,134
Marseilles	37,314	40,237	77,571
Naples	1,046	.....	1,046
Pillau	1,025	.....	1 025
Rotterdam	30,751	.....	30,751
Stettin	8,156	.....	8,156
Stockholm	1,971	.....	1,971
Trieste	9,295	.....	9,295
Venice	2,720	.....	2,720
Total shipments, 1866	568,119	124,423	692,542
" " 1865			304,108
" " 1864			190,050

During the same period the following amounts were shipped from the different ports of the United States:—

	Refined.	Crude.	Naptha.	Total
Philadelphia	568,119	124,423	.....	692,54
New York	588,788	118,488	6,628	715,101
Baltimore	37,867	200	7,896	45,963
Boston	6,969	.....	1,445	8,444
Total	1,201,771	244,111	16,167	1,462,049

The manufacture of iron during the first six months of the year shows the following results:—

	Tons.	Value.
Philadelphia	41,769	$6,216,540
Pennsylvania	296,702	33,316,004
Other States	378,506	84,569,606
Total, United States	677,208	117,885,610

The iron manufactures of the last six months of the year, railroad iron excepted, were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Pennsylvania	159,353	$24,961,830
Other States	314,711	59,411,530
Total	474,064	$84,373,360

The manufactures of all kinds of the city of Philadelphia during the year 1866, were valued at $127,661 890. During the previous year they amounted to $137,840,660. The report says "a comparison of quantities would show a large increase; the diminished amount of values is wholly owing to shrinkage of prices under the influence of the restored relations of peace, and the exemption of certain articles subject to tax in 1865."

The total amount of taxes paid in Philadelphia, under the Internal Revenue laws, were as follows:—

	Manufactures and Productions.	Slaughtered Animals.
First District	$8,458,916 32	22 20
Second "	2,211,391 98	3,553 53
Third "	1,371,280 83	11,784 05
Fourth "	1,558,988 28	16,192 05
Fifth "	429,702 15	3,085 13
	$9,030,209 56	$34,836 40
Total	$9,065,045 96	

The receipt of breadstuffs during the past two years presented the following comparison.—

	1866.	1865.
Flour, barrels	574,512	715,398
Rye Flour, barrels	10,490	9,100
Corn Meal, barrels	22,370	18,390
Wheat, bushels	1,249,670	1,802,040
Corn, bushels	1,603,894	1,506,305
Oats, bushels	1,570,218	1,527,470
Rye, bushels	279,073	220,600

At the close of the past two years the following amounts of breadstuffs were in the hands of the commission houses, forwarders, and millers:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	91,500	116,850
Wheat, bushels	158,500	105,700
Corn Meal, bbls	2,538	1,086
Rye Flour, bbls	1,775	1,791

The cattle, hogs, and sheep at the Drove Yard presented the following comparison:—

	1866.	1865.
Beeves	100,500	96,450
Cows	10,830	6,540
Calves	122,500	150,300
Hogs	512,000	300,000
Sheep	.....	.....
Total	745,830	545,290

The amount of domestic produce exported from Philadelphia during the last two years shews the following comparison:—

	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls	134,917	78, 733
Corn meal, bbls	22,933	27,?.3
Rye flour, bbls	884	1,389
Ship bread, bbls	9,702	lbs. 1,766,173
Wheat, bushels	2,945	28 034
Corn, bushels	137,359	752,888
Cloverseed, bushels	3,874	6,991
Beef, bbls	1,469	lbs. 407,398
Pork, bbls	3,156	lbs. 904,823
Bacon, lbs	127,655	309,965
Lard, lbs	800,565	2,075,570
Candles, lbs	276,386	544,950
Soap, lbs	63,250	55,284
Butter, lbs	149,484	119,629
Cheese, lbs	5,434	19,105
Tallow, lbs	2,016,900	2,944,340
Coal, tons	17,436	41,871
Bark, hhds	636	699

The following were the receipts of cotton, by water, at this port, for the years 1865 and 1866:—

	1865.	1866.		1865.	1866.
S. America, bales	1406	400	Savannah, bales	3532	8465
West Indies, "	286	300	New Orleans, "	3596	7007
Charleston, "	2528	2738	Mobile, "	196	399
			Wilmington, "	322	1107
Total				11,966	20,517

The receipts of the same staples by land, during 1866, were as follows:—

By Pennsylvania Railroad	29,299,752 pounds
Baltimore Railroad	73,244 "
Total	29,372,996 "

The total of 29,372,996 pounds was equal to 73,433 bales, which, when added to the 20,517 bales received by water, makes the total receipts for the year 93,950 bales.

The following is the number, class, and tonnage of new vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed at the port of Philadelphia, for the year 1866:—

	Number.	Tons
Canal Boats	110	11,655 94
Sloops	6	197 15
Yachts	1	21 73
Steamtugs	3	121 62
Steamboats	6	1,765 46
Steamships	1	1,488 52
Brigs	2	797 40
Schooners	36	7,210 56
Total	166	23,258 36

BILLIARD MATCH BETWEEN NELMS AND RYALL, FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Last evening the seventh match for the championship of Pennsylvania was played at National Hall. Edward H. Nelms (champion) and Robert T. Ryall were the contestants. After a game of two hours and fifty minutes, Nelms won by 300 points in 45 innings. About 400 persons were present, 50 of them ladies. At 8 Nelms and Ryall entered the hall, and were greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Hewes then announced the terms of the match:—$100 aside, the championship, and the golden cue, to be played on a full size carom table, with 2⅝-inch balls, push shots allowed, crotchets barred. Ryall appointed Mr. Hoyt as his umpire, and Nelms Mr. Owens, H. W. Hewes acting as referee. The players then strung for the lead, which Nelms won, and played his ball in the right hand lower corner. Ryall played on it, and would have counted, but was kissed off. Nelms ran 99; Ryall 25, 42, and 27, in succession. By a run of 66 and 75 Nelms turned the second hundred at 8:30 P. M. Ryall then made 164 by splendid play, giving him the lead, which he kept up to the eighteenth inning, when, by the most superb play ever witnessed in this city, Nelms ran 543, the largest run on record in a match game for money. On turning the fifth hundred he was so exhausted that the game was stopped for five minutes. He then ran 45 only, missing by a half-breadth. Twenty minutes after 9 he followed with runs of 41 and 111. Ryall in the meantime adding a couple of twenties, and one 98 to his score, Nelms surpassed this by making 137. Ten o'clock, Ryall, 564; Nelms, 1214; Ryall ran 18 49, and 277 in succession by brilliant playing, Nelms putting 69, 24, and 53 to his credit. 45 and 52 for Ryall put his score at 1099 to 1402 for Nelms. Twenty minutes to 11 a few small runs followed, when Nelms run out on 29 easily made. The average of the winner was—33, 15; loser, 25, 15. Edmund H. Nelms, the winner, is about 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height and heavily built.

THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE—THEIR ANNUAL PARADE.—This morning was the occasion of the annual parade of the Cadets of Temperance, and a more agreeable time could not have been selected.

The parade was under the superintendence of Mr. William S. Wiedersum as Grand Marshal, with Mr. T. W. Widmer and Mr. S. R. Fish as Special Aids. The different divisions formed in the following order:—

First Division—Grand Marshal and Special Aids. Sections Nos. 1 to 5 on Brown street, the right on Broad, facing west.

Second Division—J. W. Carson, Marshal. No. 1, of Camden, and Nos. 9 to 11 on Coates street.

Third Division—B. Gillespie, Marshal. Grand Officers and Nos. 13 to 15 on Wallace street.

Fourth Division—William Warner, Marshal. Nos. 17 to 23 on Mount Vernon street.

The line formed at half-past 10 o'clock, and then marched over the following route:—Up Broad to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Seventh, up Seventh to Thompson, along Thompson to Frankford road, along Frankford road to Laurel, down Laurel to New Market, down New Market to Coates, up Coates to Fourth, down Fourth to Spruce, down Spruce to Second, down Second to Queen, up Queen to Fifth, up Fifth to Catharine, up Catharine to Eighth, up Eighth to Shippen; up Shippen to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Chestnut, where the parade was dismissed. There was a numerous turnout, which presented a fine appearance.

A GERMAN STRANGER VISITS THE LOWER SECTION OF OUR CITY, AND IS ROBBED OF $145.—A Mr. Rheinhardt, an old resident er in Reading, a native Teuton, of corpulent proportions, visited our city yesterday. Steadily eschewing the more agreeable portions of it, he desired to witness the sights personally of which so much had been told him. Last night he started for a tramp through St. Mary street, when before a little den in that thoroughfare, between Sixth and Seventh streets, he was called in by two Amazonian colored women. Accepting the invitation, he passed the portals. This was no sooner done than he was seized, knocked down, battered, and robbed of $145 which he had in his pockets, by these same colored women. Recovering somewhat from the abruptness of the attack, he launched forth heavily to the right and left, but in pugilism fell far short of his opponents. In the affray his clothes were rent, while his inexpressibles had entirely lost their original form. He got out as best he could and lodged complaint, which led to the arrest of one of the parties, Ann Trusty, who was committed by Alderman Butler. The gentleman German has advanced his assurance that his desire for the personal observation of "sights" has been fully and effectually eradicated.

ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Patrick McCoy, Daniel Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher, and Michael Shane, all of whom follow the profession of general hackmen, were arrested yesterday by Officers Krout, Kiker, and Rowley, for an alleged robbery. The facts are as follows:—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Sunday morning, a farmer coming from Bucks county was making his way to one of our hotels. He called a carriage, stepped in, drove on a short distance, when to his great astonishment, and contrary to his wishes, two other men stepped in. The carriage was then driven to the lower section of the city, and on the way the stranger was beaten by his two companions, and robbed of two watches and a small quantity of money. Fortunately the countryman had left the bulk of his money at the hotel before coming out in the evening. After the perpetration of the robbery the man was left to seek his way to the hotel as best he could.

ANOTHER IMPOSTOR.—In the vicinity of the North Pennsylvania depot, a young man, clothed in rags, and apparently destitute to the greatest degree, took up his station. One leg and a crutch was his support, while the stump of the other limb, amputated at the knee, and covered with the blue army cloth, betokened its loss in the late war. For a time he received the alms of the people, but afterwards was questioned; and exhibiting a decidedly irascible temperament, was hooted at by the little boys about. This raised his anger to so high a pitch, that, forgetting himself, by a sudden movement the amputated limb received its length, and off he started for the boys, whirling his crutch in the air. Officers were sent to arrest this deceptive youth, but he has not again made his appearance about the depot.

A VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Mr. Clayton Ingram, who is the proprietor of the Rising Sun Hotel, on the Darby road, was arrested on a warrant served by Officer Rowen for violating the Sunday liquor law, which went so universally in force last Sunday. It is alleged that Mr. Ingram kept his bar-room open throughout the day, lighted it as brilliantly as ever, and by the numbers who continually crossed its threshold, made it a day of regular traffic. It is said his motive for so doing was to test the legality of the law. He was held in $400 bail to appear in Court to answer.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY TO BE HELD THIS EVENING.—This evening the forty-third anniversary of the American Sunday School Union will be celebrated at the American Academy of Music, in this city, the exercises commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

During the past year, the Union has employed 2 different Missionaries in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the northwestern counties of Indiana. These Missionaries report having organized 810 new schools, chiefly in settlements where there has never before been a Sunday School, and a large portion of them where the Gospel has seldom or never been preached. These 810 schools embrace 5707 teachers and 34,347 scholars. In addition to these, 2218 other schools have been visited and addressed, or aided, making an aggregate of 3028 schools reached by these missionaries during the year. These together embrace 22,113 teachers and 181,721 scholars, among whom have been distributed books and periodicals to the amount of $17,984'26, of which $5338'53 have been in donations to new and feeble schools, besides 4063 copies of the Scriptures. The cost of the whole operation, exclusive of donations in books, has been $24,817 99. Of this sum, $14 987'84 has been collected on the field.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota the Society has employed 13 missionaries, whose aggregate time of service equalled about 7¼ years. They organized 174 new schools, with 1058 teachers, 5812 scholars; aided 691 feeble schools, having 4775 teachers, and 31,932 scholars; distributed $1,438'92 worth of Christian books and papers by donation, and $4088'46 for sale; and circulated gratuitously 1190 Testaments and Bibles. Their labors have been blessed by the conversion of about 500 souls.

In Michigan, eight Sunday school missionaries have been employed. One hundred and forty new schools have been organized in the back settlements, with 791 teachers and 4331 scholars. The number of schools organized by the missionaries in the State during the past three years is 480, with 2550 teachers and 15,314 scholars.

In Ohio, during the past year, 60 new Sunday schools were aided, numbering 2850 scholars and 312 teachers, and 13 old ones that needed assistance, numbering 623 scholars and 63 teachers. Total, 73 schools, and 3375 scholars and 390 teachers.

In Kentucky, a missionary reports 42 new schools organized, 225 teachers in the same, 2300 scholars, 23 schools visited and addressed, 120 teachers in the same, 800 scholars, 376 Bibles and Testament distributed, 641 addresses delivered.

In North Carolina, actual labors by their missionary for the year on this field occupied about six months, during which he organized 25 schools, and aided 30. The teachers in these schools numbered 194; pupils, 2250.

In South Carolina, 34 new Sunday schools were organized, with 217 teachers, and scholars, white, 825; colored 1191; between 41 schools aided, revived, and much strengthened.

In Pennsylvania, 90 schools have been organized, with 637 teachers and 3314 scholars, 489 additional schools have been addressed or aided, numbering 4311 teachers and 21,000 scholars; 1798 families visited, 850 Bibles and Testaments distributed, and 641 addresses delivered.

In New York, 83 schools were organized, containing 3255 scholars; 398 schools were visited and aided, containing 3714 teachers and 20,552 scholars.

In New England, 14 new schools have been organized, with 123 teachers and 876 scholars. Schools have been organized, aided, or visited, to the number of 549, containing 3113 teachers and 29,091 scholars.

The following is the aggregate of the whole work of the year:—

New schools organized	1,67
Containing teachers	10,559
Containing scholars	67,3?4
Schools visited and aided	6,000
Containing teachers	45,175
Containing scholars	331,485
Families visited	35,?24
Miles travelled	314 4 0
Scriptures distributed	9,821
Books and other requisites given to Sunday schools	$15,331'98
Total schools organized, visited, and aided	7,781
Teachers in "	53,?38
Scholars in "	418,688

The financial operations of the Union during the year have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Amount of contributions and legacies received during the year	$98,727 64

EXPENDITURES.

Excess of expenditures in missionary work beyond receipts of previous years	2,813 62
Amount of salaries paid missionaries, and expenses of the department	86,392 76
Amount expended by auxiliary societies	4,384 89
Books and other Sunday School requisites given to schools	15,331 98
	$108,833 25
Being an excess of expenditures over receipts of	$10,105 61

The anniversary exercises this evening will consist of singing, interspersed with addresses, which will be delivered by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, the Rev. John E. Cockman, and the Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSION.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Park Commission assembled at the Mayor's office, according to last adjournment. The following committee—Messrs. N. B. Browne, Theodore Cuyler, John C. Cresson, Joshua Spering, and H. M. Phillips—reported rules and regulations for the government of the Board, and preparing for the appointment of various committees connected with it. This report, after some discussion, was adopted. At 12 o'clock next Monday an election of officers will take place, and in the afternoon the Commission will examine into the condition of the Park, and the lands proposed to be added to it.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Last evening one George Thomas made his way into the residence of Mrs. Yeager, No. 1340 Wood street. His intent was to visit the young ladies of the house; but learning that he was not an object of interest to them, he grew wroth, stolidly refused to leave the premises when requested, but went to the loft of the building, a large two-story brick, and started a fire on the rafters. This conflagration was becoming of a serious nature, when it was discovered and extinguished. George was arrested and taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station, and put under lock to await a hearing before a magistrate.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The exhibition will close next Saturday evening, and it is, therefore, the duty of all who take an interest in art to make a visit to the Academy during the next four days. We are gratified to learn that the receipts during the present brief season have been unusually large, and it is a credit to our citizens to show that the public will sustain an admirable exhibition of this sort. Mr. Joseph John, the Curator of the Academy, announces that until Saturday night the exhibition will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the afternoon, and from 8 o'clock until 10 in the evening.

A PETTY LARCENY.—In company with some other boys, William French, a colored youth, stepped into a second-hand clothing store at Twelfth and Pine streets, and stole a number of articles. This was no sooner done than off they scampered. William had in his possession a couple of shoemaker's tools and a pair of pantaloons, which, flying out behind him as he ran, caused his immediate detection and arrest by Officer Blee, of the Fifth District. Alderman Swift committed him in default of bail.

GRAND BASE BALL MATCH.—To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon a match will be played between the Champion and Would-Be's, on the Athletics' ground, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. As the proceeds are to be given to the Southern Relief Fund, we hope there will be a large attendance. The price of admission will be ten cents. An interesting game is expected, as these clubs are well matched.

REMOVAL OF A REVENUE OFFICE.—The Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District, John W. Frazier, Esq., has removed his office from No. 271 South Third street, to more commodious quarters at No. 224 South Fourth street, below Walnut.

LARCENY.—Peter White, aged 27, residing at Broad and Rose streets, was arrested by Officer Boggs yesterday, on a charge of larceny committed some time ago. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Lutz to answer at Court.

THE PRESS CLUB will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting to-morrow afternoon, on which occasion an essay will be read by Watson Ambruster, Esq., on "The *Gamins* of the Press."

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARM WEATHER is as welcome to all just now, as is the seasonable clothing offered at the Fashionable Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

A FINE PICTURE.—At the establishment of Messrs. Moss & Co., No. 432 Chesnut street, is on exhibition the largest lead pencil drawing ever executed. It is by X. Stoppel, the eminent New York artist. The picture is founded on one of Goethe's poems. A lady is represented crossing the lake in a small boat, and loses her oar. In endeavoring to regain it her child falls overboard. She recovers the latter in an almost exhausted condition, and supposes it dead. The expression of pain on the mother's face is very life-like, and one is almost constrained to the conclusion that it is reality, so perfect is the delineation of the countenance. While the mother is endeavoring to restore her child the boat seemingly approaches the shore, and the forest is dimly discernible. The shading of the latter is exquisite. An owlet is seen perched upon one of the branches of a tree, as if watching over the boat and its precious cargo. Taken altogether, it is, without doubt, the finest lead pencil drawing in the country. No crayons were used in its execution; simply A. W. Faber's Siberian lead pencils.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 704 Market street.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—This wonderful, beautiful, and instructive *Home Game* and *Puzzle*, in which are twenty-five complete and attractive engravings, inclosed in chaste and elegant boxes, is now for sale at all Book, News, and Variety Stores, at the low price of one dollar per box, or at the publisher's, J. S. Helfenstein, No. 439 Chesnut street. Mailed free on receipt of price.

Summer Clothing
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MAXIMILIAN is in no greater straits than is a person without suitable clothing for the approaching hot weather. Prepare for hot times coming by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

SIX CARDS or one large Photograph, $1.00. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents. These gems are made in a superior manner, at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Pictures made as well in cloudy as clear weather.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

THE STAR PERFUME OF THE AGES.—
For the "Night-Blooming Cereus" a passion
Pervades the social world and world of fashion.
—*Barnstable Patriot.*

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50.	McIntire & Brother.

No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Summer Clothing—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

PRESTON—HAYES.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. C. H. Whitecar, ROBERT PRESTON, of Trenton, N. J., to ANNA MARIA HAYES, of Pea Shore, N. J.

TEMPLE—STOKES.—On the 9th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, by the ceremony of Friends, in presence of Alderman William P. Hibberd, JOHN M. TEMPLE, of Delaware county, to EMMA STOKES, of said city.

DIED.

BURKE.—On the 26th instant, EDWARD, son of James D. and A. Louisa Burke, aged 21 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1418 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HOOVEN.—On the morning of the 27th instant, WILLIAM HOOVEN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Citron street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

JEFFERIS.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, contracted whilst in the army, JOSEPH TIBBIS, son of Mary Ann and the late William Jefferis, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officers and members of the Washington Hose Company, also the members of the Fairmount Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. E. corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, on Thursday afternoon next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SCHENCK.—On the morning of the 27th instant, KATIE, youngest daughter of Dr. J. H. and Catharine Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1514 Green street, on Thursday next, 30th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SHIELDS.—On the 27th inst., Mrs. ANN SHIELDS, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Henry McCabe, are respectfully invited the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 Juniper street, above Arch, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 26th instant, EDWARD SMITH, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also General Warren Lodge, No. 126, Mount Zion Encampment, No. 24, I. O. of O. F., and the Oystermen's Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 842 Borden street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

TWEEDALE.—On the 26th instant, CHARLES TWEEDALE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 567 Lombard street, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Morian Cemetery.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18?p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Finance and Commercial Report to Noon

LONDON, May 28—Noon.—Consols, 93⅛; Erie Railroad, 39¾; United States Five-twenties, 71⅛; Illinois Central, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, at yesterday's quotations.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn, 40s.

Lard is dull at 59s.

Other articles are unchanged.

Two o'clock Commercial Report.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 28—2 P. M.—The steamer Hammonia, from New York on the 18th, arrived at 11 A. M.

LONDONDERRY, May 28—The steamer Nestorian, from Quebec on the 15th arrived, to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York on the 11th, has arrived.

HAVRE, May 28.—The steamer Fulton, from New York on the 11th, arrived here last Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The barques Bogota and Zanza, from San Francisco, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—2 P. M.—Corn has declined to 39s. 9d. All other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suit for Damages Recovered Against a Railroad Company—Raid Upon the Dogs—Deaths from Hydrophobia, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 28.—In the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of Adeline Price and her children against the Northern Central Railroad, the jury rendered a verdict for the widow of fifteen thousand dollars for killing her husband.

Mad dogs are being killed here nearly every day, causing much dread. Two persons have died here of hydrophobia in the past fortnight. Councils are making appropriations to kill all dogs at large.

Judge Giles has appointed the following Registers in Bankruptcy for Maryland:—Orlando F. Bunf, for the Second Congressional District; Shelby Clark, for the Fifth District; and R. Stockett Matthews for the Third District. They were all nominated by Judge Chase.

Jeff Davis in Canada.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Jeff Davis remains so secluded that no one has seen him to identify him on the streets. He came from New York a'one and *incognito*. Mrs. Davis and party followed the next day.

Information received here by officials, represent that the rumors of resumed Fenian troubles on the frontier are entirely unworthy of credit. The effort to create a sensation is looked upon with indifference at this place.

Discount on American securities, 26 per cent.

Burning of a Bridge.

CONCORD, N. H., May 28.—The Northern Railroad bridge, No. 1, over the Contoocook river, at Dusten's Island, in Fisherville, was burned about 4 o'clock this morning. Passengers will be carried over with only ten minutes' detention.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—St

EUROPE.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

BATTLE WITH THE TURKS AT HERACLEUM—FULL ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Special Correspondence London Daily News.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSURGEANT FORCES NEAR HERACLEUM, April 22.—The battle of yesterday was a sufficient proof that, beyond the walls of their seacoast fortresses, the Turks have little hold upon Crete. They may profess to believe the insurrection at an end, but they have to fight their way like foreign invaders when they would visit the pacified districts. Only yesterday they made one of these visits, with what result I will presently relate. On April 18 we marched down to the plain of Heraclæum (Candia) with a strong body of Cretans and Greek volunteers, under the chiefs Petropoulaki and Korakes. It had been rumored that the Pacha of Heraclæum would soon attempt to enter the districts between that city and Retkymno, so it was resolved straightway to draw him into action, and to have this matter settled before we should be called elsewhere. Our chiefs had taken post on the last range of rocks overlooking the plain, and had waited some time in hopes of an attack, but no attack was made. Therefore we descended to the plain, left the defile by which we had come temptingly open, and occupied a village named Krusonas, at the entrance of another defile a little farther south. The Turks fired some cannon shot from the village of Agios Meron in our front, and as night drew on there was a slight skirmish before Krusonas. But next morning all was quiet. The beautiful view across the plain of Heraclæum towards the mountains of eastern Crete was lit up by glowing sunshine, whilst a pleasant breeze fluttered our standards and made the white cross upon a blue ground stream out bravely, for Turks and other misbelievers to behold. It was a fair scene, that which spread out before us. Yet it had its dark side; for the Turkish regiments looked sternly to their weapons, as homeless families came toiling up from the plain to seek safety among the grey rocks and yellow gorse. We were in the presence of a cruel enemy, whose light troops make war like red Indians, and these families did well to seek rocks and gorse bushes.

During the earlier part of the day reports were brought to our chiefs that a Turkish detachment had appeared in the defile, left open to tempt them. We accordingly marched westward through the defile behind Krusonas, to a central position among the mountains. Here we halted until a breathless messenger came running to summon our aid. The Turks had advanced in force. There was a sharp contest now going on between their van-guard and the corps of Koroneos, who had already joined the villagers in the defile. Not a moment should be lost, or, if quick enough, we could take the enemy in flank. This was what our chiefs had been manœuvring to do, and they resumed their march with all the eagerness of men forty years younger. The aged soldiers also gained vigor with the occasion. Petropoulaki cheered forward the well-tried volunteers; Korakos urged on his hardy Cretans; and we scrambled over almost impassable paths with marvellous rapidity. We dived into one ravine, and climbed out of another; slipped over rocks, and trampled through prickly bushes, until the troops had fairly climbed the mountain. Now and then a little shepherd boy high above us cried in a shrill voice, "This way, patriots!" or "Turn to the right, patriots!" or some such practical direction.

Then it was a refugee family which cried out to us from the rocks, with a more touching "God bless the Christian arms." We could presently hear a sharp fusillade, crackling, and echoing in the defile of Monoros. Faster ran the men, with a warlike murmur, rather than a distinct cheer, passing from end to end of the column. Petropoulaki's son, Leonidas, was, as usual, among the van. At last, with a strong body of volunteers, he had thrown himself upon the enemy's flank just as our main force reached the edge of the valley. A few stray bullets had come singing over the rocks far in rear, but now, all at once, we entered upon a scene of action, and our men took up the fire in loose skirmishing fashion The head of our column had delivered a volley to let friends and foes know that we had arrived. But thenceforward we had independent firing.

I cannot easily describe the field of battle, nor can I give you any clear notion of the movements on either side. Whilst we could see Heracleum on the seashore, seemingly at our very feet, and could distinguish mountain-tops at an immense distance, there was great difficulty in making out the enemy's bands, who were engaged close before us. What with rocks and bushes with the irregular formation of even the so-called plain, and an atmosphere which made objects at 5000 yards look as though only at 500, we were often puzzled as to where the Turks had gone, or whither the Christians were following them. Nevertheless, it was an exciting spectacle. Up the opposite hill-side there moved a column of Turks with red banners clearly to be distinguished at their head. On the stony roadway of the defile were other Turks pressing forward, and we could hear their furious shouts above the crash of musketry. Some skirmishers fired in our direction when we first appeared, but very soon Ieat heart as Petropoulaki's men poured a steady fire upon them. The detachment under Leonidas Petropoulaki, and the Cretans of Korakos, had meanwhile descended to the bottom of the gorge, and were climbing swiftly towards the enemy's position. Koroneos recovered the ground which he had lost, there was a louder and louder discharge of musketry from our rocky vantage point, and an advance of Christians along the ro dway with ringing cheers. When the Christian Turkish banners waver and fall back—faster and faster. They are in full flight. There is a shout of triumph from every side, "Victory to the cross!" And now our fire ceases, for we can no longer distinguish friends from foe, while down the plain goes crackling a long, broken fusillade. The Turkish irregulars fly with goatlike activity, but their disciplined troops behave well and fire at intervals during the retreat. We who are high up can see that our friends below had better stop and pursue no further. We can clearly make out a large reserve of Turks on the plain, with cavalry and cannon. It is useless to descend. But the Cretans have warmed to their work, and push forward with loud shouts until they have reached the lowermost range of rocks.

Here they must pause, as we can well discern, for the guns and cavalry will bar their progress. So it turns out in a very few minutes. There are white puffs of smoke, and there is a whizzing of shells from the Turkish reserve. Then some horsemen move quickly forward, and some Egyptian infantry in white uniforms come charging up towards Monoros. The Christians fall back before these new assailants, though not without a murderous fire to protect their retreat. The Egyptians charge resolutely on, and there is again a discharge from our side of the valley. Yielding step by step, Koroneos and Korakos move slowly out of reach. No bayonet charge can last all night, and when the enemy has lost his breath and our men have spent their ammunition the battle is over.

I must add that the Turks returned to Heracleum without any further attempt to explore the mountains.

TRE GREATREX FORGERY.

TRIAL OF GREATREX AND THE GRIMSHAWS FOR FORGERY ON THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND—THE EXTRADITION FROM NEW YORK—JANE WEIR'S TESTIMONY—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE, ETC.

From the London Times, May 14.

On Thursday John Henry Greatrex, Sewell Grimshaw, and Thomas Grimshaw were placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, charged with the forgery of nearly 1400 £1 notes of the Union Bank of Scotland. The indictment charged the prisoners, under the act 45th George III, cap. 89, with forgery and the possession of forged documents, as also at common law with forgery and uttering. There were twenty-one charges, the first relating to the forgery of 1350 notes, as per inventory, in the premises of Greatrex, who was a photographer in Glasgow, the second to the possession of these notes, the third and fourth to possession on the part of the Grimshaws of the said notes, and the remaining charges to the forgery of individual notes, and to the uttering of them in shops in Glasgow, Greenock, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Dalkeith. The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty."

The first witnesses called were Mary Gibb, Elizabeth Robertson, Margaret Sinclair, Elizabeth Kennedy, and Alexander Hutcheson, who had been employed by Greatrex. Their testimony was to the effect that the Grimshaws had, in the spring and summer of 1866, come constantly to the premises of Greatrex, that a room (formerly the laundry of the house) was cleared for some operations unconnected with photography, in which the Grimshaws constantly worked, from an early hour in the morning till a late hour at night, and that Greatrex also spent much of his time there, especially latterly, when his business as a photographer began to fall off.

Alexander McCall, Superintendent of Police, after the forgeries were rumored, traced the lithographic stones to Telford's, and they were then put into the hands of George McDonald, lithographic printer, who deposed that there was no visible impression on them when he received them, but, by the application of a preparation used for bringing up faint impressions, he brought up on one of the stones the impression of a Union Bank note, and on another there were faint indications in two places of the word "One." These impressions correspond exactly with the forged notes.

The case was resumed on Friday, when Jane Weir, who had accompanied Greatrex in his flight to New York, was examined. She had been for some time in the employment of Greatrex. The Grimshaws began to come about the place in January, 1866. They took no part in the photographic department, but worked in a back room formerly used for lumber. Greatrex often went down to the room where the Grimshaws were. When Greatrex was wanted in the photographic department they had often to go down for him and knock at the door of the secret room, which he would only partially open. She had seen stones at the kitchen fire, as if drying; no such things were used in photography. About six weeks before Greatrex left Glasgow he told her what they were doing in the private room. They were out walking, for they had become acquainted by that time, when he told her that he and the Grimshaws had been making experiments and had found out a way of making Union bank notes. They had tried photography and afterwards galvano-photography, but these had failed; but they had succeeded by engraving the note on a copper plate and transferring it to the stone for printing. He told her it was Sewell Grimshaw who engraved the plates, and that Thomas was to advance the money and give his assistance generally to the work. On subsequent occasions, almost daily, Greatrex told her how the work advanced. He took her into the room one day when the Grimshaws were at dinner and showed her one or two of the printed notes. She saw the printing press and a stone upon it from which the first impressions were evidently being taken in a blue ink. Some time afterwards Greatrex told her the notes were completed, and he said he had written the signatures. She saw bundles of the notes in a cupboard. About this time Greatrex proposed to her to leave the country with him. She was to tell her father she was going on her holidays, which she did. She went to Aberdeen to stay with some friends, while Greatrex and the Grimshaws were to go about the country and get the notes exchanged. Greatrex came to Aberdeen unexpectedly. He came to inquire for a remittance of £50 he had sent her. She had received no such remittance. She had gone to Rosehill, and had not got the telegram he sent her from Stirling. The telegram was as follows:—"From J. R. Rivers, Stirling to Jane Weir, No. 91 Dee street, Aberdeen. £50 sent. Have you received it? £50 more sent to-day." Greatrex had called at Dee street, before following her to Rosehill, and had got the letter with the £50, and the £50 arrived that day. She went with him to Forsyth's Hotel, and on her return from the station, whither she had gone to inquire for two boxes which were to be forwarded in the name of Mr. Rivers, she found Greatrex in an excited state, he having seen in the newspapers an account of the discovery of the forgery. He said he should require to leave immediately, and left for London that evening. He told her to address to him as "Mr. Gray, Brown's Private Hotel, Strand, London." She left for London two days after, and joined Greatrex. They then went to Mitchell's lodgings, Waterloo row, where they lived for a week. In the course of that time he was in the receipt of the Scotch newspapers containing the news of the forgery. At the end of the week they resolved to go to New York, and went to Southampton together. He took a passage by the Hermann, and went off at once. She waited a week later for the boxes from Aberdeen, but they did not come. When she reached New York Greatrex was on the pier waiting for her. They went first to a hotel and afterwards to lodgings, where they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Parker, which was the name they had sailed under. A few weeks after her arrival there Greatrex was apprehended by Superintendent McCall, and was taken back to Scotland. While in Aberdeen Greatrex told her that after reading the newspaper he had burned the forged notes in his possession.

Cross-examined—There were no bad notes among the money sent to her in Aberdeen. Greatrex gave her money to bring her home from New York.

Evidence was given to show that Sewell Grimshaw was an engraver, and was "so good a workman that he generally got the finest jobs," and that he had a set of extra fine tools. John Gilmour, of Gilmour & Dean, Glasgow, deposed that they printed drafts and checks for the Union Bank, but that their notes were printed in London. He had examined the notes in evidence, and found them to be forged. The genuine note was engraved by a much more elaborate process than the forged ones.

Jacob Perkins Bacon deposed that his firm engraved the notes of the Union Bank, and that the forgeries showed many points of difference. There were in the forged note only thirty-five lines behind the word "One," instead of thirty-seven; the engraving of the vignette was imperfect, especially in the shoulder of Britannia. They were certainly not prepared by his firm. Some of the forged notes had numbers the same as those he had manufactured. Peter Lan b and Wi liam Cairns Wyper, clerks in the Union Bank, whose names were on the notes, deposed that the signatures were forgeries in every case. £20 in gold and silver and about twenty forged notes were found on Thomas, and about £4 in gold, and in their baggage found at Eskbank station, near Dalkeith, 1292 notes were found and about £30.

Alexander McCall was recalled to tell the story of his search for Greatrex, whom he traced to New York and apprehended in the Fifth Ward of November, eight days after his arrival there. Greatrex and Jane Weir were living in lodgings there as Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Witness gave particulars as to the contents of their boxes, including the boxes returned from Aberdeen, which went out in the same steamer with himself. He found a knife, a purse, a pocket book, and a pair of slippers, which other witnesses deposed to have been purchased in Scotland. He also found articles with the names of the Grimshaws.

The declarations of the prisoners were then read. Greatrex stated that he was thirty-eight years of age; that the Grimshaws had come to him to receive instructions in photo-galvanography and photo-lithography. He received £150 from Thomas for the instruction given. He had hastened from Aberdeen on seeing the paragraph in the newspapers, fearing he should be suspected from having been so much associated with the Grimshaws; but he denied all knowledge of the forgery or possession of forged notes of the Union Bank.

Sewell Grimshaw called himself a commercial traveller, and said he was a native of Lanarkshire, and thirty-two years of age. He admitted having had a hand in the manufacture of forged notes, but declined to say who assisted him or where the manufacture took place. He afterwards stated that an agreement had been made with Greatrex to join together in the manufacture.

Thomas Grimshaw said he was thirty-six years of age, and has no fixed place of residence. He admitted that the notes were manufactured on the premises of Greatrex, and that he had a share in the work.

There were very little explanatory evidence.

On Saturday the Court resumed, when the Solicitor-General (Mr. Miller) addressed the jury for the Crown, and Mr. Scott and Mr. McLean for the prisoners.

The Lord Justice Clerk then charged the jury, who, after an absence of thirty-five minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty on ten of the charges, including the first, the other charges having either been withdrawn or not insisted on.

The prisoner Greatrex was sentenced to twenty years, and the Grimshaws to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The court was quite crowded throughout the trial. The wife and child of Greatrex were present throughout the case.

The prisoner Greatrex was, up to a recent period, a regular preacher on Sunday nights on Glasgow Green, and it is said he preached on the Green on the morning of Pritchard's execution.

EXPLOSION IN A FOUNDRY.

A SHOWER OF MOLTEN IRON.

From the Louisville Courier, May 23.

Yesterday morning, at about 8:30 o'clock, a terrible explosion was heard in Dennis Long's foundry, on Ninth street, near the river, which jarred the glass out of windows within a square or two, and shook the earth for some distance around. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a caldron containing about a ton of molten iron into a mould in which rain had dripped, and water therefore stood. The man who was working the ladle was blown out of the window and badly injured, and the molten iron hurled through the roof of the building, tearing out about twenty square feet of it. Every window in the building was shattered, and the interior of the building was badly torn up. There were other persons in the moulding shop at the time of the accident, besides the party injured, but all of them fortunately escaped severe injury. The circumstance is rather a strange one. There might have been a more serious result had the molten metal scattered around the shop, instead of being propelled upwards, as it happened to be.

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 4]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1262 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 18] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 512 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 4 13 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent, 5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 5 20 6t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

ETNA.....Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 12

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	41

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent. 8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The fine steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $60 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS WATTSON & SONS, 5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to J. & R. SCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY 1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.

September Term, 1866. No. 57.

JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.

To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. MORTON P. HENRY, Attorney for Libellant. 4 20 10t* April 27, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of R. W. DUCACHET, D. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ANN D. DUCACHET and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Executors under the last will and testament of Rev. R. W. Ducachet, D. D., deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 3d, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets in the City of Philadelphia. 5 21 tuths3t

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ET

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

5 31 1m(p)

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [5 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1

AUCULT

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

24 tf

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

9 26 3m

DELAWARE STATE BONDS

FOR SALE.

Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Free of State Tax.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

5 25 10t

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. E. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 tm*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.

22 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x3/8 to 4 1/2x1/2, sorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes
246,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2 1/2 inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from 3/4 to inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3 1/2 inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from 3/4 to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, 5/4 inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermr.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Range Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plate Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 suthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Dispensing with the Services of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the services of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, located at No. 728 S. Broad street, be and the same are hereby dispensed with, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is required to furnish the President of said Company with a copy of this resolution immediately after its approval by the Mayor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,360 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	64,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,940 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,359 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par. Market value. Cost, $1,026,557 05.	$1,076,289 75
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,037 29
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other deb s due to the Company	38,923 90
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5175. Estimated value	2,930 00
Cashin Bank $811,102 26	
Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,340 00
	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Latourcade,
Henry C. Jallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	O. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,451 16	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Baucker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1y

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 8 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CALBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 23

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 23, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1650 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

660 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 16 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 8, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 15 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned, and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 3 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1129 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—

4200 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.

2500 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.

300 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Salaries of the Board of Revision and Assessors, and to Pay certain Commissioners.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay for Blanks, Assessors' Blotters, etc., twelve hundred dollars.

Item 2. To pay the salaries of four Assessors, appointed under act of Assembly approved 1867, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Item 3. To pay Samuel Haworth salary, as member of the Board of Revision, from February 1 to December 31, 1867, two thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Item 4. To pay Thomas Cochran and William Laughlin salaries as members of the Board, as per act of Assembly, fifteen hundred dollars.

Item 5. To pay the increase in the salaries of sixty-eight Assessors, as per act of Assembly, thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Item 6. To pay certain Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, one hundred dollars.

And the warrants for Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 shall be drawn by the Board of Revision, and for Item 6 by the City Solicitor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of Henry Simons from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized to release and exonerate the following described property of Henry Simons from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of Henry Bumm, City Treasurer (D. C. D. S. B., December Term, 1865, No. 29); that is to say, all that certain four-story brick coach factory and lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Sixth street, and north side of Master street, beginning at the northwest corner of the said Sixth street and Master street, thence extending northward along the west side of the said Sixth street one hundred and three feet, thence westward at right angles with the said Sixth street one hundred and seventy-one feet two inches and five-eighths of an inch to the east side of Marshall street, thence southward along the east side of the said Marshall street one hundred and three feet to the north side of the said Master street, and thence eastward along the north side of the said Master street one hundred and seventy-one feet two inches and five-eighths of an inch to the place of beginning: Provided, His cosureties consent thereto; And provided further, That the said Henry Simons shall pay to the City Solicitor for the use of the city the sum of ten dollars to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Clearfield Street, from Salmon to Gaul Street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and on other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

On Clearfield street, from Salmon street to Gaul street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Fifteenth street, from Catharine street to Christian street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Columbia avenue, from Mascher to Howard street, in the Nineteenth Ward; and

On Ludlow street, east of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve Certain Contracts for the Construction of School Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contracts made by the Controllers of Public Schools for the construction of school buildings according to specifications mentioned in said contracts respectively (all of said contracts having been executed by the Mayor of the city as the party of the one part, and by the several and respective contractors as the parties of the other part), and the several and respective sureties of said contractors, be and the same are hereby respectively approved and confirmed as follows, to wit:—

1. Contract dated May 2, 1867, for the erection of school edifice at the corner of Fourth and Montgomery streets, in the Nineteenth Ward, for the price or sum of nineteen thousand one hundred dollars, by Albert E. Eldridge and Ezekiel Stewart, contractors, and Thomas Campbell and Henry M. Boyd, the sureties therefor.

2. Contract dated April twentieth, 1867, for the erection of school buildings on the south side of Melon street, East of Twelfth street, in the Fourteenth Ward, for the price or sum of twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars, by Philip H. Somerset, contractor, and Allen R. Pharo, the surety therefor.

3. Contract dated April twentieth, 1867, for the erection of school building on the west side of Twelfth street, above Fitzwater, in the Fourth Ward, for the sum of twenty-one thousand one hundred and forty dollars, by A. W. Vankirk, contractor, and Samuel Miller and Joseph M. Thomas, the sureties therefor.

4. Contract dated the twenty-fourth day of April, 1867, for the erection of school building on the northwest side of Marlborough street, above Thompson street, for the sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars, by Washington L. Hall and Charles Sterling, contractors, and Thomas McCullough and Edward S. Fitch, the sureties therefor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay the Expenses Incurred in the Reception of Committees of the Councils of the City of Boston.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses incurred for board, carriage hire, and other expenses in the reception and entertainment of Committees from the Councils of the City of Boston, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils, in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay the Expenses of the Committee on Law in Procuring Certain State Legislation.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils, to pay the expenses incurred by the Committee on Law at Harrisburg during the late session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Curbing and Paving of Footways on Penn Street, from Oxford to Sellers Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Penn street, from Oxford street to Sellers street, in the Twenty-third Ward, to set their curb and pave their footways; and if they refuse or neglect to comply with said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Department shall do the work and collect the cost from them.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Timothy street, in the Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and are hereby authorized and directed to tramway Timothy street, between Race and Vine and Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the Tenth Ward, and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Willow Grove avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and they are hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Willow Grove avenue from Germantown avenue to Thirty-second street will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said avenue will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred

WILL JEFF. DAVIS BE TRIED?

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—In discussing this question in your issue of Friday you say, "There are no questions of *facts* to be settled." This is undoubtedly so in all that goes to make a case of treason, for the acts of Davis which the Government claims as constituting the act of treason will not only be confessed, but are gloried in by him. And hence there is no necessity for the intervention of a jury to pass on a question of fact.

You say further, "His defense must necessarily be on merely legal grounds, admitting the facts, but denying that they constitute treason." This is also undeniably true. But legal questions are, or ought to be, decided by the Judges, and hence there appears to be no necessity for a jury.

It will be said, however, that our form of procedure requires the services of a jury in all such cases, and that the jury are the judges both of the law and the facts. You say further, "That a Virginia jury might refuse to convict him." It is quite likely that among any twelve men of Virginia who might be empanelled as a jury in this case, there would be at least one, probably more, who would refuse to convict him even on the most direct evidence of his guilt; but an acquittal in such circumstances, you say truly, would "carry no weight with it."

Now does any one believe that Mr. Davis, or his counsel, desires any such acquittal? Does any one believe that, for an acquittal, either he or they will rely mainly, or in any degree, upon the fidelity to the fallen chief of some juryman, guilty as himself of treason, who would take any oath imaginable for an opportunity to vindicate the righteousness of the "lost cause," and save the life of its chief exponent?

Mr. Davis professes to believe, as do his legal advisers, that he is not technically guilty of treason; that though he levied war against the United States, and adhered to their enemies, he had a right to do so (without being liable, in case of failure, to be adjudged guilty of treason), under and by virtue of an alleged prior allegiance which he owed to the State of Mississippi; and that, as the avowed chief of the so-called Confederacy, he was no more guilty of treason against the United States in carrying on war against them, than was the King of England in the war of 1812.

On this point, and on this point mainly, so far as the question of treason goes, the issue is to be made. The authorities of the United States claim that every act of his, in maintenance of his Confederacy and against the Union, was treason.

So, then, both sides agree on the facts. They disagree on the law. Let the advisers of Davis be invited to agree on a statement of the facts which the jury shall be instructed to find, and thus reduce the trial to an argument before the Court upon the real issue. These advisers profess to be confident of success, and their acceptance or rejection of the proposition will test the the sincerity of their profession. I am no lawyer, and, of course, cannot suggest just how this plan can be best accomplished; but if those engaged on both sides will act on the suggestion, they will readily, I have no doubt, hit upon a suitable and legal method.

The paramount object of the trial is not so much, after all, the punishment of the culprit, as the judicial and authoritative settlement of the question of allegiance, whether primarily to the State or to the United States, and whether the rebellion assumed such proportions as to relieve the action of parties in its behalf from individual liability as traitors.

Of course it is presumed Mr. Davis will not seek to avail himself of any quibble of law, or any bias of the jury to obtain an acquittal, as any ordinary criminal might do. But upon the principle of *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*, he expects to triumph before the Court on his plea of prior allegiance to his State, and the national position he occupied, as he must expect a condemnation in case that plea is disallowed.

Agree then on the facts, try the question of law before the Court, and let the jury be instructed to find the man guilty if his plea is disallowed, and to acquit him if the Court sustains his plea.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1867.

THE FASHIONS.

FULL DRESS MATINEES AND FASHIONABLE ATTENDANCE—DRESSES OF THE YOUNG, THE MARRIED, AND LADIES OF DECLINING YEARS—JACKETS, ORNAMENTS, AND EMBROIDERIES—THE VERY NEWEST HAT, ETC.

PARIS, May 10.—Full dress matinees have suddenly come into fashion, and henceforth there is no rest, either for the wicked or the good. By the latter I mean ladies who adhere to high bodies and the maxims taught them in unsophisticated youth; these have greeted morning receptions with the cordial joy of unfettered consciences. The wicked are those who love gaslight, and who would have done away with matinees entirely, if our present styles were not so combined that they can be very high-collared and still not look dressed, with nothing but round lids on their chignons instead of hats.

Complaints have arisen among American visitors in this Exposition year that they are disappointed with Frenchwomen—quite taken aback in their expectations. Some express wonder that anything can be found to admire in them beyond bits of ribbon, neatly tied, and the cut of their upper garments. I have heard members of the great republic say that they have been taken in by false report in this respect, and really look quite distressed on the subject.

A French matinee is, after all, a very agreeable innovation, especially in Spring. Guests drive to their hosts' and hostesses' houses, luncheon under blooming lilac, stroll about the tastefully laid out-grounds, listen to excellent music, somewhere hidden behind shrubbery, discuss ices and Gounod's new opera, which fortunately happens to be *Romeo* and *Juliet*. This subject is such a resource for young heroes very hard up at the end of a season for something sentimental to talk about! The balcony scene is commented on in at least five different arbors at the same time, but only as referring to Gounod's style.

The following are some of the dresses worn in the Faubourg St. Germain at one of these matinees. The garden is very large at the back of the dwelling-house, and all the toilets I mention were rambling under a long alley of old lime trees such as grow in the woods.

A young lady. Short pink silk under petticoat, white muslin overskirt and loose jacket, with pink silk sleeves. The petticoat and sleeves were trimmed with guipure insertion, the muslin overskirt and jacket with a flat muslin plisse frill sewn on in scollops.

The bonnet was made of pink tulle and a white snow-ball garland.

The parasol white moire, lined with pink and fringed with guipure lace.

The mother of two daughters in their teens wore a camel's hair sultane with a maize flower (broche) and a crimson bud on white ground. The robe was very long, and trimmed round the bottom with rolls of maize satin and crimson narrow braiding between.

The bonnet was made of maize crepe lisse and glowing autumn leaves wound round the front and hung behind over the chignon.

An aged lady wore a grey robe with an empire flounce round the bottom, a lace circular and white tulle bonnet, trimmed with mauve flowers and white leaves.

There were costumes in every shape; some were drawn very tight behind and tied up over blue and light green under skirts, with loose jackets, or with tight jackets to match, which are the newest, and sashes having large bows, with streamers behind.

These tight jackets are worn with every kind of dress that is known as a costume. The prettiest bow behind is made of plaits, just as children invent paper fans; the bow stands out butterfly shape on the waist.

No one would call herself presentable without jet ornaments. Beads are here bought by the pound, and strung in every possible shape that ingenuity can devise. The trimmings most in favor are put down the seams of the gored robes, the shortest in front, and they lengthen as they turn behind. Some very pretty links, made of gimp, with jet bugles, form a chain, and look very well on stripes, greys or plain light walking materials.

Embroidery is quite in vogue. The richest kind is worked in natural tints over light pouit de soie. Leaves are cut out, bordered with satin, and sewed round short over skirts, jackets, etc. The prettiest leaf is the lilac, for it keeps firm, and not being too pointed does not curl up.

The newest bonnet is not a bonnet; it is a head of lace, called Louis XV, with a large, rich flower on one side, and another under the chin; a something between a Spanish mantilla and the wimple of olden times; a something that really can be called "a love of a thing." None but old maids need give up the idea of adopting it.

Mad'lle Nilsson, the singer, has just received a magnificent pair of earrings from the Empress for her attendance at the Tuileries chapel, and the following are the other court and fashion items for the week:—

Prince Napoleon has just returned to Paris.

The Grand Duchess of Russia leaves Florence this week for Paris.

On Saturday last Lady Cowley, the English Ambassadress, held a grand reception, to which all the nobility of France and aristocracy of England in Paris were invited. Lady Theodora Wellesley helped her parents in doing the honors, her sister, Lady Royston, being out of health.

—Governor Henry H. Crapo, of Michigan, returns this year an income of $52,963.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINE.

500 CASES

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,

Our Own Importation and Bottling,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuthsmrp

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Country Seat, with 20 acres of Ground, nine miles distant from the city, having an abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and large and productive Vegetable Garden, large Barn, Stabling and all other necessary outbuildings. Convenient of access to the city by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 5 27 No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with Coach House and Stable. Situation high and healthy, with plenty of shade. Only fifteen minutes ride by steam twelve times daily. Apply at No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 27 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 709 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS.

5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH M. HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2½, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu&mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING

DRY GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

A NEW IMPORTATION

OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY

Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towelings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Diapers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Floor Linens.
Richardson's, Smyth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gauze Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.

Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 24 7t rp NO. 1018 CHESNUT STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·87½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality, [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 tfrp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 6 1m

PARIS:—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.

SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

1361

DRY GOODS.

MARKET

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

25 CENT LAWNS.

31 cent real French Jaconet Lawns,
Fine display Fast Color Lawns at these prices.
French Organdies in rich designs.

25 CENT GRENADINES.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, Blues, Greens, &
31 cent Plaid Grenadines, all the colors.
Fine stock 31 and 37 Thin Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

White large Satin Plaid Muslins.
Neat Check Nainsooks. Striped and Plaid Muslins.
India Twills, Swisses, Bishop's Lawns.
Linen Cambric and Long Lawn.
Excellent White Pique, 50 cents.
Berlin Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Veil Bareges, two qualities, all colors.
Veil Grenadines—Blues, Greens, Modes, Browns.
Hosiery—a full stock Ladies', good qualities.
Gents' Half Hose, good English, for 50 cents.
Gents' Hdkfs.—Hemstitched, Hemmed, Colored Border, etc.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Superb assortment Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., single one or dozen, at lower prices than for years.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

LINENS.

Complete Stock Irish Linens, by the yard or piece.
Table Damasks, every grade, from 50 cents to $3·50 per yard.
Towels—some recent good bargains.
Butcher's and Shoe Linens, by the yard or piece.
Pillow Linens—a fair assortment.

QUILTS.

Very cheap now—good time to buy.
$2·50 and $3·00 Quilts, several kinds. [11 2 stuth4p
Marseilles Quilts, every size and quality, $3 to $15.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received from recent Auction Sales:—
One case Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30c., worth 40c.
Best Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65c., etc.
Spring All-wool Plaid Shawls, $3, worth $4·50.
New and choice styles Spring Calicoes.
Double width All-wool Delaines, 68c.
Black and White Balmorals, very low.
All-wool Tweeds, boys' wear, 75c.
Power Loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28c., etc.
Apron and Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Ladies' Col'd Bord'd Hemstitched, 37½c., worth 50c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 25, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Gents' Hemstitched Handk'fs, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., etc.
Gents Summer Cotton Undershirts, 75c.
French Woven Corsets, $1·25.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Plaid Nainsooks, 25c. up.
Plain Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
White Piques, 50c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 75, 85c., and $1.
Soft finish Cambrics, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Nainsook, for wrappers, 50c.
Swiss Mulls, Soft Finish Cambrics, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

One case Bleached Muslin, 12½c., best yet.
One bale yard Unbleached, 16c., worth 18c.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
2¼ yds. wide Bleached Sheeting, 45c.
2½ " " " 50, 68, and 85c.
Pillow Case Muslins, 22 and 25c.
All-wool Domet Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached Muslin.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Bay Mills, Superior Shirting.
New Jersey, Montgomery, Manaway, Waltham, Pacific, Strafford, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

[29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

[Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

ELEGANT GOODS!

PRICES LOW

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·30. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 20c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents.

5 25 3m

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To. No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25·0
" " " .....$30·00
" rich chased.....$32·50
" " " .....$35·00
" very handsome.....$37·50
" very rich and medallions.....$40·00
" " " " .....$45·00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $6·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 2mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

No. 926 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also women's, misses, and children's wear. [5 25 4t8

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [5 24 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CONTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 31, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 5 23 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 28 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,

will include—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 32 feet front.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.

CHESNUT STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.

SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place Five brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 Kieg, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.

Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.

Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.

Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62·50.

Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $32 each.

Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $69 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Friday, May 31,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.

3 shares Southwark Railroad Co.
300 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
305 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.
250 shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Co.
$3600 Susquehanna Canal Co.'s 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.

For other accounts.

$11,000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.'s 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest April and October.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, 7 acres at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, lately the residence of Dr. William Camac. Large stone house, 20 rooms, stabling, tenant house, 2 green houses, bowling alley, etc. Grounds beautifully laid out and planted with elegant shrubbery.

LARGE AND VALUABLE TRIANGULAR LOT, Passyunk road and Twelfth street, 118 feet 11½ inches on Passyunk road, 174 feet 3 inches on Twelfth street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, S. Broad street, below McKean street, 40 feet by 205 feet to a 50 feet street.

LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner of Ninth and McKean streets, 96 feet on Ninth street, 146 feet 6 inches on McKean st. [5 25 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BOOKCASE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1023 Walnut street, suit elegant carved rosewood drawing room furniture, handsome chamber and dining-room furniture, two mirrors, bookcase, chandeliers, carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. Catalogues now ready. [1[illegible]

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning next,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture. [5 28 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1232 Arch street, in November next, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, May 28 and 29, at 10 o'clk, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 24 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 650 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,

On Wednesday Morning,

May 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 5 25 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 LOTS PARIS FANCY BUTTONS, BUGLE TRIMMINGS, BEADS ETC.

We will sell on Wednesday, 29th inst. 600 lots newest styles Paris fancy buttons, black crystal and amber trimmings, beads, etc.

100 LOTS PARIS FANCY FANS.

Also, 100 lots Paris fancy Fans, from medium to finest qualities imported.

100 CASES PALM FANS.

Also, 100 cases Palm Fans, comprising a full line natural and fancy handles.

A full line of all qualities

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Also, 50 lots ladies' plain and fancy lined and plain silk parasols and umbrellas. 1[illegible]

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF FINE CHROMOS AND ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS,

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

At 8 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large collection of choice English Chromos and Steel Plate Engravings, after Landseer, Herring, Turner, Wilkie, Martin, and others.

The collection will be open for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday. [5 28 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2[illegible]

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 23] PHILADELPHIA.